The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6294. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Alleged "Irregularities" in the Importation of Spices in Boston.

The Indian Murderers Trailed to Date Creek Reservation.

Brigham Young's Case Called in Salt Lake City.

Five Hundred Cases to be Submitted to the Geneva Conference.

Sudden but Slight Illness of the Prince of Wales.

Victor Emmanuel's Entrance Into Rome and Residence at the Quirinal.

BOSTON.

Spice Importers' Warehouse Occupied by United States Officers—"Irregularities."

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The Central Wharf has been the scene of unusual excitement today, in consequence of the occupation of the premises of WM. T. WELD & Co. by United States Marshal USHER and a posse of officers. Messrs. WELD & Co. are heavy importers, and irregularities in connection with the importation of mace, nutmeg, &c., to a large amount are alleged against them. As they refused to open the safes and exhibit the books, the Marshal caused one of the safes to be forced open, and expresses his determination to break open the others, unless the firm produce the keys. The Marshal has sent to the United States Court-house for his full force of deputies, and will hold the premises during to-night, and until some result is reached. The warrant for searching the premises was granted by Judge LOWELL, of the United States District Court, on information of Mr. BINGHAM, special detective of the Treasury Department.

THE INDIANS.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Wickenburg Massacre—Mr. Vincent Collyer—Tontos on the War Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—A Coroner's jury at Wickenburg, Arizona, in the case of the recent massacre of stage passengers by Indians, found the following verdict:

> We, the undersigned, summoned as a jury to hold an inquest on the bodies of the following-named persons, found murdered in a stage-coach, about six miles from the town of Wickenburg, on the La Paz road, on the morning of the 5th of November, 1871, from all the evidence obtained from the surviving passengers, find that C. S. Adams, John Letz, Frederick W. Loring, Frederick W. Shokolm, W. G. Solomon and P. M. Hammel came to their death by gun-shot wounds received from the hands of Indians, who have been trailed toward the Date Creek Reservation.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, this evening, contains a scorching review of VINCENT COLLYER's operations in Arizona, fully vindicating the San Francisco correspondent of the Associated Press, against COLLYER's attack. Lieut. WHEELER's Arizona Expedition has arrived at Prescott. The Expedition will be disbanded at Tucson. The Topographical Corps will return Eastward by rail. The Tonto Apaches are again on the war-path.

THE MORMON TRIALS.

Brigham Young's Case Called—His Counsel Says He Has Gone South for His Health—Other Cases.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 20.—The United States District Court resumed its sessions this morning, Judge MCKEAN presiding. Cases of the People *vs.* JOHN REDING, for assault with intent to kill; JOSEPH HARRINGTON, for murder; JOHN ALLEN, for murder; DANIEL H. WELLS, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, were passed by consent of counsel. In the case of BRIGHAM YOUNG, for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, Hon. CHARLES H. HEMPSTEAD moved that the trial be continued to the March term. The prosecuting attorney objected to this, remarking that it is only known through the public newspapers that he has passed beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, or at least out of this judicial circuit, when he is under recognition here, to appear from day to day, and not depart the Court without leave. If the gentleman desires a continuance in that case, I will demand a showing on affidavit. Mr. HEMPSTEAD replied that his client was not absent, nor did he intend to absent himself from the Territory, but being in ill-health he had gone South as had been his custom for several years past; and furthermore, on this occasion, he had gone with the entire approval of his counsel. Whenever the case might be set for trial, he, BRIGHAM YOUNG, would be personally present in Court to answer all charges that might be brought against him. Mr. HEMPSTEAD concluded by assuring the Court that BRIGHAM YOUNG had not fled from the Territory, nor the jurisdiction of the Court, nor did he intend to do so. He will be here, said Mr. HEMPSTED, at any time that his presence may be required, relying upon his counsel to make this statement; that he is desirous to avoid coming here in the middle of Winter, during the cold weather, because his health is feeble, but if the interests of the public service demand it, he will be here at any time required by His Honor. Counsel for prosecution objected to postponement, saying they were ready now. Judge MCKEAN said he would not at present grant that motion, nor would he set down the case for any particular day, but would hold that under advisement. In the cases of William Hickman, D. H. Wells, Hosea Stout, Maurice Meacham, William Kimball and others, for murder, Henry Lawrence Ormes, S. E. Bates and H. B. Clawson, for lascivious cohabitation, motion for continuance was granted till next Monday. The indictment against H. B. CLAWSON, who is Superintendent of Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, was found today. In the case of THOMAS HAWKINS, Mr. BASKIN asked for a mittimus to consign the prisoner to the Penitentiary. The matter was taken under advisement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Arbitration—An Irish Jury Suing the London Times for Libel—Illness of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Standard* says the Commission for the arbitration of the Alabama claims will assemble at Geneva on the 12th of December, and that the sittings will continue all Winter. About 500 cases will be presented to the consideration of the Commission. The *Gazette* of this evening announces the transfer of Mr. DONOHOE from the British Consulate at New-Orleans to that of Baltimore; and the appointment of Mr. FONBLANQUE as British Consul at New-Orleans. The magistrates at Torquay have refused an application for bail in the case of JOHN GRIBBLE, Secretary of the Total Abstinence Society of Brixham, who publicly accused the Queen of intoxication. It is said the Dublin Jury who acquitted KELLY upon the charge of murdering Head Constable TALBOT intend to prosecute the London *Times* for alleged libel. The Court Circular in the evening papers announces the sudden indisposition of the Prince of WALES.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Germany to Establish Only a Second-Rate Navy—The Austrian Cabinet—Victor Emmanuel in Rome—Spanish Affairs.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—In the Parliament today, on the second reading of the Navy Estimates bill, Minister VON ROON declared that it was the purpose of the Imperial Government to establish a naval power only of the second rank. The bill provides that the pay of officers in the navy be raised sixteen per cent.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—The change in the Ministry of the Empire and the failure of Baron VON KELLERSPERG render necessary the reorganization of the Council of Ministers for Austria proper. It is probable that Prince ADOLPH ANERSPERG will now be called to form the new Cisleithan cabinet.

ROME, Nov. 21.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL made his entry into Rome today. He was met at the gates by the heir apparent, Prince HUMBERT, the Ministers of the Crown, and a large body of the National Guard of the City. The populace filled the streets in immense numbers, and greeted the King with earnest enthusiasm during his progress to the Quirinal, where he has taken up his residence.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—Señor DE BLAS has been nominated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The session of the Cortes was prorogued until February, 1872, until which time it is probable the present Ministry will continue in office. In the meantime the decisions of important questions now pending is postponed until the reassembling of the Cortes. It is announced that, among other measures, the Government has resolved to defer the imposition of the tax of eighteen per cent. on the interest of Spanish bonds until it has been approved by the Cortes.

MARINE DISASTERS.

An Aberdeen Bark Lost, With Six of the Crew—The Yang-Tszee Wrecked and the Captain and Five Sailors Drowned—The Disaster in the Mersey Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The bark *Charles*, belonging to Aberdeen, is reported wrecked. Six of the crew were drowned. The ship *Hepzibach* is ashore on the Isle of Wight. A dispatch from Brindisi reports that the bark *Guiseppe* was wrecked in the Gulf of Otranto. A telegram from Hong Kong says the ship *Yang-Tszee*, Capt. SMITH, from Foo-Chow, for New-York, was lost on a reef of the Paracels Islands, in the China Sea. The Captain and four of the crew were drowned. The report of the sinking of two vessels in the Mersey, with all on board, is confirmed. The vessels have been identified as the bark *Mary Baker*, of Boston, bound from Liverpool for Bermuda, and the British ship *Arrow*, from Sierra Leone for Liverpool. The *Mary Baker* was built at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1859, and was of 287 tons burden.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Grand Duke Expected—Gen. Walker Appointed to the Indian Bureau—The Pension Office—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary FISH, this evening, received a dispatch from Mr. CATACAZY announcing that his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, would leave New-York to-morrow, and, if convenient, would like to pay his respects to the President on Thursday. All arrangements to that end will at once be made.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The appointment of Gen. FRANCIS A. WALKER, Superintendent of the Census, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which was tendered to that gentleman a month ago, was today accepted by him. He will enter upon the duties of the office on Monday next, and will be also designated Acting Commissioner of the Census, to enable him to supervise the finishing up of that work, now very near a most successful conclusion. There is a peculiar feeling of satisfaction among all men who desire an honest, firm, and discreet administration of Indian affairs over this appointment. Gen. WALKER has proven himself an admirable administrative officer in all positions.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

C. W. SEATON, Esq., of New-York, Chief of one of the Population Divisions in the Census Office, has received the appointment of chief clerk of the Pension Office. This promotion is spoken of as being in all respects upon the strict civil service reform principle, as it probably will be when it gets into operation.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD AND GEN. STOKES.

The statements recently made in certain papers tending to create the impression that Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, is acting as retained counsel for Gen. STOKES in the prosecutions growing out of the Beaty soldiers' claim, and that he is endeavoring to shield him from penalties imposed by law, if any has been violated, is calculated to do Dr. MAYNARD injustice. He has refused to act as retained counsel in the case, and has thus far only attempted to see that no injustice was done to Gen. STOKES, and this he has done in consideration of their former relations of colleagues in Congress, and the friendly relations that have long existed between them.

STATE TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The constitutionality of the State tax on commercial travelers, now levied by the statutes of Maryland, and also by those of the District of Columbia, was up for argument in the Supreme Court today. The case comes up on appeal from the Court of Appeals from Maryland, the plaintiff being a Newark firm who were convicted of the violation of the statute in the Maryland Courts. Hon. W. M. EVARTS argued the case for the plaintiff, holding that, under the Constitution, Congress alone had the power to regulate commerce between the States. Attorney-General JONES, of Maryland, replied for the State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW LOAN EXEMPT FROM TAXES.

All bonds and interest thereon issued under the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," are by that act declared exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form under State, municipal, or local authorities. (Section 1, chapter 256, sixteenth statute, page 272.) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue rules that the exemption embraces the interest as well as principal of the new bonds, and that this interest need not be included in the amount upon which a dividend or other taxes are required to be paid.

MR. SPINNER AND THE NEW LOAN.

In his annual report, the United States Treasurer says, in relation to the new loan, that the time for placing it was an unfavorable one for its success in European money markets. It was too late and too soon. Had Congress given the Secretary authority to negotiate this loan before the breaking out of the late war that France made upon Germany, it would have been all taken at once at that time; but later the bonds of several other Governments were in these markets, and were offered at rates much more favorable to the purchaser than those authorized by Congress for the negotiation of our loan. An almost insuperable difficulty in the way of the negotiation of our loan, was the low rate of commissions. It is, however, a source of gratulation, that by the Secretary's own act, and Judge RICHARDSON's adroit management, all obstacles were removed, and the loan was disposed of, at a day much earlier than Gen. SPINNER, who had looked over the whole ground, had supposed possible.

THE KUKLUX.

The Kind of Testimony that Mr. Blair Heard at the Sessions of the Subcommittee.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—A *Republican* reporter interviewed Senator BLAIR, yesterday, with regard to his observations as a member of the Kuklux Committee, which has just closed its investigations in Alabama and Mississippi. BLAIR says that the evidence taken at Huntsville, Ala., showed that there existed a system of wholesale plundering carried on through the Government and individual acts of the negroes, in consequence of which the people in many instances were driven to take the law into their own hands to protect their property by inflicting punishment on negroes. It was not shown in any instance that these acts had anything to do with politics. There are many instances of arson for plunder or revenge, and a great many instances of rape which were instantly and violently punished. Apart from these things, there is no more violence in the South than in any other part of the country. Imprisonment of negroes does not repress plundering by them. They do not regard it as punishment. On the contrary, the prison is more comfortable than their cabins, and it is no disgrace to be incarcerated. Some 300 indictments have been found against whites in the United States Court, under the Kuklux law, on very flimsy pretexts in the majority of cases. The enforcement Act is regarded as arbitrary and illegal, involving great loss and expense.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21—7 P. M.—The area of lowest pressure continues in Canada, extending south-eastward toward the New-England coast. The pressure has fallen very generally along the Atlantic coast, with cloudy weather and rain, this afternoon, from Florida to North Carolina. Brisk but not dangerous south-west winds continue on the lower lakes. North-westerly winds on the upper lakes, with falling temperature. The barometer has fallen in Wyoming and Colorado, with cloudy and threatening weather eastward to the Mississippi. It continues high and rising on the Pacific coast, and also in Texas.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and pleasant weather is probable for Wednesday for the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; the low barometer in Canada will probably move eastward with south-westerly winds on the lakes, veering to north-west. Threatening and rainy weather extend very generally along the middle and east Atlantic coast; the area of cloudy weather continues from the Ohio valley to the Upper Lakes and westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts this evening.

Execution of a Murderer in Ohio.

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 21.—JOHN H. HUNTER, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. GORGETT, at Richfield, Ohio, on May 27 last, was hanged today. HUNTER went from Michigan to renew his engagement with CHLOE GORGETT, which had been broken by her. On the refusal of her parents to permit him to enter the house, he shot them, and tried ineffectually to kill their daughter, and during his incarceration he maintained a spirit of bravado, and attempted to create the impression that he was insane. Yesterday he attempted suicide by cutting an artery; he has refused all sustenance since Monday morning, and was completely unnerved when told that the time had come for his execution. He had to be supported to the scaffold. After engaging in religious exercises, the prisoner made a rambling speech, in which he denied committing the murder. Precisely at 11¾ A. M. the drop fell, and HUNTER, falling about six feet, dislocated the spinal column; in seventeen minutes the pulse stopped, and shortly after the body was cut down.

Murder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—JOHN L. SWING, a mulatto, was found dead this morning with his head horribly battered and a soldering-iron thrust down his throat. Blood was scattered all over the wall and floor, his clothing was torn, with other indications of a desperate struggle. His trunks were broken open and rifled, and the house in general disorder. SWING was a widower, living alone, and keeping a small tin-shop in the front part of his dwelling.

Veto of the Bill for a Special Election for Governor in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 21.—Acting Governor CONLEY, vetoes the bill ordering a special election to fill the vacancy created by BULLOCK's resignation.

The Grand Duke Serenaded.

The Russian Prince was serenaded at 11 o'clock last night by the Ninth Regiment band. An immense crowd was collected at the Clarendon Hotel. The Grand Duke and his staff appeared upon the balcony at the close of the first air. He had discarded his uniform, and was attired in citizens dress, dark coat and pantaloons, and a high silk hat. The crowd cheered and the band commenced the "Russian Hymn," the Prince and those in the immediate vicinity of the house remaining uncovered until the close. A few minutes after the Russian Minister appeared on the stoop, and said: "Col. FISK, the Duke would like to thank you for your kindness." Col. FISK, accompanied by his staff, entered the ducal apartments, and was pleasantly greeted by the Duke, who shook hands with him. "I wish to thank you, Colonel," said he, "for this serenade and your kindness: please accept my thanks." The Colonel replied that it was an impromptu ovation. "I will gladly do more for you, and now extend to you the freedom of everything I own on the American Continent." The Colonel then retired. The band played a few operatic selections, and LEVY executed "Home, Sweet Home," finishing it as the first rain-drops began to fall.

Speaking of the reception extended to him, the Duke remarked that he had never seen a finer one, and that it was only equaled by those which his father received when visiting the large provinces of Russia. He expressed himself pleased and gratified for the kindness shown him and the hearty welcome offered him, and spoke in warm commendation of the parade of the afternoon. Of the Seventh Regiment, he remarked that it presented as fine a front as he had ever seen in a military organization. The whole parade received the highest commendation and praise, and was spoken of by him in quite an enthusiastic manner. The Prince will leave for Washington on a special train to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Mayor of Hoboken and a Member of the Common Council—A Charge and a Countercharge.

Last evening, in the Hoboken Common Council, Mayor SCHMERSAHL presented a written complaint against Councilman GRAYER, charging him with having been interested in the contract to furnish the coal for the public buildings. Mr. GRAYER then charged the Mayor with having purchased improvement certificates issued by himself. A good many hard words were exchanged, and the Council laid the entire matter over until Friday evening, when they will meet in Committee of the Whole.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The resolution forbidding trains on the Harlem Railroad to be run at a greater speed than seven miles per hour, within the City limits, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. MITCHELL, PLUNKITT, and REILLY.

A resolution to renumber Water-street was laid over.

JAMES START was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board in place of TERRENCE P. SMITH.

The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

THE GAS IMPOSITIONS.

Dark Doings and Vain Tricks of the Gas Monopolists.

Total Darkness in Dwellings—Dim Light in Churches and Public Resorts—The Streets in Gloom—Great Opportunities for Crime—What is to be Done About It?

Ever since gas-light was introduced into general use in this Metropolis there have been periodical complaints against the management of the several companies. Indeed, there is seldom an interval of any length that is unbroken by dissatisfaction. Occasionally the feeling of discontent culminates in an outburst of popular indignation. This general outcry of the public usually startles the officers of the companies into a sense of their duty, and a spasmodic show of reform is made by them. Even a temporary relief lulls the public into indifference, and the evils are repeated until again resented. Such imposition has tantalized this otherwise too greatly outraged community, until the utmost limit has been reached, and the people will provide their own remedy. Either the companies must furnish an ample quantity and good quality of gas, or they will lose their patronage. People will not use the street pipes, if they are to be a peripatetic cause of annoyance. Private dwellings and public buildings will, combined or singly, manufacture their own gas, which, as has been practically demonstrated, can be done safely and economically, and with but little trouble. This has passed the probation of an experiment and become a fixed fact. Parties are now being thus supplied, and consider themselves much better off than when they were at the mercy of uncertain corporations. So aggravated has the nuisance—for such it is, no more and no less—become, that not a few are earnestly discussing the plan of private co-operative gas-works. It is claimed that at moderate cost a small apparatus can be procured, located in the interior of a block, the pipes laid throughout the yards, and gaslight of excellent quality secured. Hotels, printing-offices, theatres and other public places that consume large quantities could adopt such a plan to advantage.

For months past the gas companies' ways to the public have been dark, and their tricks vain. Since September, especially, the murmurings of discontent have rapidly increased. The people have declared the light to be of miserable quality, and the supply at times utterly exhausted. Hundreds of houses have been without enough gas to light a flame at even one burner. In some instances blocks of houses in the streets between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth have been plunged into an Egyptian-like darkness, and compelled to use candles or kerosene-oil. Theatres have had poor, flickering, smoking jets; churches have been left in gloomy shadows; hospitals, schools, colleges, factories, hotels and printing-offices have had wretched, sickly lights; and, in fact, almost every interest has suffered from this course. After having poured out complaint after complaint, without receiving any satisfaction, the public have now reached a condition of exasperation, and with one accord demand some legislative relief and reform.

A TIMES reporter, who made a tour of observation in the district supplied by the Metropolitan Gas Company, bounded by Thirty-fourth-street, (upper half,) to Seventy-ninth-street, (lower half,) and from river to river, found the situation all that had been alleged. There have been times during the last three months when the street-lamps have been in a wretched state. The gas went in with insufficient pressure, and pale green flame, devoid of light, and hideously repulsive, was the only illumination. On last Saturday night this was quite generally the case in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth streets. As a policeman said: "You could not see half way down the blocks. A burglar might be right under my nose almost, and how could I tell? In case of an alarm and pursuit, he would have a thousand chances to escape, and I ought not to be blamed."

Such circumstances are as premiums to highwaymen, assassins, thieves, and villains of every sort. Sunday night many of the churches had very "dim religious light." St. Thomas' Church, the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the Murray Hill churches, had but a barely sufficient supply of flickering yellow light; while the Thirty-seventh-street Methodist and other east side churches were much worse off, so much, indeed, that scarcely any of the worshipers could read at all. The street-lamps in First-avenue, and the vicinity of Thirty-fifth, Sixth Seventh and Eighth streets were correspondingly dim and spectral, as also was the case in upper streets. St. Luke's Hospital has suffered greatly. On some occasions lamps have been resorted to. Even last night the blaze was yellow, smoky and unsteady. At the large establishment of Messrs. ACKER, MERRILL & CONDIT, diagonally opposite the office of the Metropolitan Gas Company, on Broadway and Forty-second-street, the same complaint was made. At various small stores came a responsible echo; and in a number of cases kerosene oil has been unwillingly substituted.

Many of the small shopkeepers on the eastern side of town are terribly exasperated in the matter, and have no terms too strong to use in denunciation of the Company's mismanagement.

One prominent and wealthy merchant, upon learning the reporter's errand, grasped his hand, and, shaking it vigorously, exclaimed: "Glad to see you, Sir. Glad to take any of the TIMES staff by the hand, and glad to see your work. Your paper has shattered the Tammany Ring; it broke up the abortionists; it pitched into the Grand Central Depot death-trap, and now, Sir, I tell you (with an emphatic gesture) that when you strike this gas swindle—swindle, outrage, that's what it is—you have tackled one of the worst Rings in New-York. Look at this Metropolitan Company. I have gone there time and again, and begged, cursed, and argued. Well, they sent their men; they put in new pipes, new meters, and I paid the bills, but I never got any satisfaction in the matter of my gas."

Another very influential merchant cordially greeted the reporter and said: "I just glory in this. Now I know the people will be more than delighted to see these gas outrages remedied. Why, I have run my legs off, to get some relief. I give it up. They will pay no attention to a poor man. A rich man will be politely treated, bowed out, laughed at, and fooled into a bill of expense for new pipes, meters, &c. I am not fooled any more by them. I know the fault is in the gas-works. I call those meters a humbug. If they measure at all, they measure everything that goes through them—whether it is gas, wind, or what-not. I know I have paid at least one-third larger bills, in months where we used one-half the usual amount of gas. Well, what can a fellow do about it, except to pay his bill, and feel he is being swindled under the protection of a legislative charter? That's it. I mean to try to make our own gas!

A number of reliable persons state that by actual experiment, made over and over again, they are convinced that the meters do not correctly measure the gas used. They also concur in the opinion that obstructions in the street mains are not sufficient causes for the troubles. Even if so, the Company does not, as it should, properly attend to them. They have a paltry few laborers—perhaps not over twenty-five in all—engaged in the street pipe repairing; the gas is spoiled by economical efforts in its manufacture, and there is not sufficient pressure to force it through the miles of pipes that ramify the streets from the two reservoirs on the North River banks to the East River—a great expanse of territory. One of the workmen was interrogated as follows:

REPORTER—Do you make as good a quality of gas now as ever you did?

WORKMAN—Oh, no. Indeed we do not. Just look at that coal. Do you see the streaks in it? Them's all mineral stuff—very bad. Well, you see, they mixes that in with this good coal to make it cheap erfor them. That other pile of coal (pointing) is bully. If they'd use that altogether it would make a heap of difference, you know.

REPORTER—Well, what is the reason that the gas burns better sometimes in one street than in another, close by?

WORKMAN—Why, there's a difference in the size of the pipes. Sometimes, you know, they get stopped up, but not often.

REPORTER—Then the trouble is, in the first place, poor coal mixed with the good coal, under-sized pipes, and want of pressure?

WORKMAN—Yes, just that. Bad gas won't burn, anyhow. This ain't as good as it orter be, and the fact is, the Company want to squeeze too much profit out of the business. We can make a great deal better gas; yes, Sir!

Subsequently the reporter called upon Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, the President of the Metropolitan Company, who received him with great courtesy. He exerted himself to show that most of the complaints were unfounded; that the gas was perfectly good, and the whole fault was with people who would not put in large enough service pipes. He said that their charter required the standard to be equal to fourteen and a half candle-lights, whereas it was twenty-five per cent. better than that all the time. The reporter then told him that in certain entire blocks there was not among over a thousand burners light enough to match one candle, but that thousands of candles were used from the failure of the gas. This seemed to amaze him greatly, and he shook his head incredulously. He said he often went about on a tour of inspection at 2 o'clock in the morning to see the street-lamps, and always found them all right. [Of course, at that hour there is no other draught on the pipes, as all the town is abed and asleep.] He thinks that naphtha and other matter clogs the pipes now and then, and that alone interferes with an ample flow. He has twenty (!) laborers constantly at work repairing the street mains. The reporter's experience among all sorts of persons, and in every kind of business, was full of interest, but space at this time will not permit its narration. In brief, the entire town is joined in the hue and cry against the huge gas imposition, and demand Legislative or some other permanent and effectual relief.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA.

The steam-ship *Scotia*, which sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 11, and from Queenstown on Nov. 12, reached this port last night. Her mails, later by two days than those previously at hand, were received at this office at 1 A. M. today.

PIUS IX.

The Pope on the State of Europe.

The Paris *Univers* copies from a provincial paper, the *Gazette de Midi*, an account of an interview which Pope PIUS IX. granted on the 28th of October to a large body of persons who were anxious to pay their respects to him. One of their number asked how long the triumph of the wicked and the oppression of the Church would continue. The Pope replied: "We have all sinned, and what is now happening is but the chastisement of our misdeeds. We should, therefore, resign ourselves to the will of the Most High, with the conviction that God will in the end listen to the prayers of His people. Let us, then, pray without ceasing; the Father of Mercy will have pity on us, and will soon deliver our holy city from its oppressors. Let us pray for the upright, that they may persevere in the right path; let us pray for the wicked, that they may become aware of their errors and may return to the fold of the good Shepherd. It is not only for the City of Rome that we must pray, but for the whole world, for everywhere evil is making fearful progress. In France impiety, checked for a time, is now again lifting its head. In Germany heresy is making greater efforts than ever to oppress the Christian religion, and to establish its own greatness upon its ruins. But what is still more lamentable is that this impious movement is countenanced by the Governments. In Russia, in Spain, in Switzerland, indeed everywhere, revolution seeks to triumph and to drag down society into an abyss of evils. What then will become of us if God should abandon us? Ah, my children, let us address ourselves to Him, that he may save us and convert the misguided souls which are rushing toward their eternal perdition."

ENGLAND AND THE WORLD.

Relations of Great Britain and the Powers of the Continent—Englishmen and their American Kinsmen.

On the evening of Nov. 9, the usual banquet at Guild Hall, in honor of Lord Mayor's Day, occurred in London. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke thus:

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

On the part of my colleagues, and on my own part, I gratefully acknowledge the toast which you have so kindly given, and the purport and scope of which you have so accurately defined. It is, my Lord Mayor, as between Englishmen and Englishmen, as between Britons and Britons, that we meet today. In such a position, obviously, it is most appropriate that we should listen with satisfaction to the declarations which have been made by yourself, my Lord Mayor, and which have also been made by the distinguished representatives of foreign Powers, with respect to the relations that happily prevail between them and ourselves. And I am able with thankfulness to re-echo the statement that at this moment when we speak, so far as we are concerned, we have no quarrel, no feud or controversy with any nation on the wide surface of the globe. My Lord Mayor, our position as a European Power is that of one amid many sisters. Nothing can separate us from the place where the Almighty has been placed to set us as members of the European family. We must ever look with the most profound sympathy and interest to the condition of the Continent of Europe, and yet we may feel a lively thankfulness to that dispensation which has ordained that while our proximity shall be so close that that sympathy shall be entirely uninterrupted, yet there is a local severance which gives to us a qualified independence, which removes from us some of the risks and some of the apprehensions of Continental politics, which supplies us with additional means of security by the intervention of the element most congenial to our habits and our traditions, and which, if we do justice to ourselves and to others, ought to enable us to look with something like impartiality upon the dissensions and divisions that may arise among other nations. My Lord Mayor, it has been said, and said truly, and we cannot be too thankful for it, that at this moment there is no war between any of the civilized nations of the globe; and the mind reverts to the last anniversary on which we met at this table, when Europe was deluged with blood. Great, indeed, is the change for the better that has occurred since that time. I wish I could profess all the confidence with respect to the future that some may feel. Undoubtedly, if the proposition be, without qualification, true that the best security for peace is to make abundant preparation for war, there never was a time when the security for peace on the Continent of Europe was greater than at this moment. The armies of ancient times dwindle into perfect insignificance by the side of those that are now thought necessary for the purpose of defending national honor. God grant that the possession of these vast means of inflicting misery upon mankind may never prove a temptation to let loose the agents of that misery, except upon causes such as justice and honor may impose! But for us, my Lord Mayor, I rejoice to think that we are not likely to be—it is most unlikely, except by our own faults, that we can be called on or tempted to take any part in such quarrels.

THE NATION'S TASK.

So happily are we exempted from most of the jealousies that prevail—so happily are we placed in regard to our own local situation, that I think it seems as if Providence has marked out for us the happy and the lofty function of manifesting sympathy and giving to that sympathy the form of action, yet of possessing something like a position of independence; of giving the opportunity of infusing into the minds of the people of other countries the belief that we are impartial, of aiming at the noblest of all objects in regard to foreign affairs—namely, this, that we should inspire the people of the world with the belief that our policy is not governed by the base and narrow motives of selfishness. Such, my Lord Mayor, has been the function opened to us of late years. At the period when, unhappily, the great war of last year broke out, our duty was to point out at the very moment to the Power that unhappily was the aggressor, and the immediate occasion of that war, that there was no justifying cause for the step that was about to be taken. Our duty was to invite an appeal to the principles of friendly arbitration, which we may trust are destined to work infinite good in the future for the benefit and advantage of mankind. There have been those who considered that we ought to have gone further, and have been bold enough to think that had we ventured to raise the voice of authority and say to two Powers like France and Germany, "You shall not fight," it would have been enough to avert the danger of the contest. I wish I could believe that. But, rely upon it, there is no Power on earth, whatever its position, whatever its resources, that is in such a position of superiority under the conditions of modern society to the other Powers of Europe as to be able by an act of its own to deprive them of their free agency in the regulation of their affairs. My Lord Mayor, we have not been without other interesting subjects of foreign controversy and foreign dissension. We did think it our duty at that critical period to act in conformity with what we know to be the strong interest of the people of this country—I mean their interest of feeling and sentiment much more than any material interest—in the independence of Belgium—that little State which affords a model to Europe, both from the good conduct of the Sovereign, the good sense of people, and the admirable regulations of its affairs. It was not long after we had used the prerogative of the Crown, with, I believe, the approval of Parliament, for the purpose of endeavoring to secure the position of that State in the critical times that had come upon us; it was not long after that when the peace of the east of Europe seemed to be disturbed by the announcement that proceeded from a Russian quarter with respect to the Black Sea. On that occasion we thought it our duty to mark very distinctly the utter impossibility of our acceding, under any circumstances, to a method of action that appeared to us, if admitted without protest, to be likely to lead to a system under which separate Powers, necessarily independent, having been parties to solemn engagements, might release themselves from binding engagements. Having protested, as we thought, effectually on that subject, we were not sorry to concur in an arrangement which we did not think unreasonable, which the general sentiment of Europe approved—I mean the arrangement we made with respect to the Black Sea, when we knew especially that the Government of the Ottoman Empire regarded it as being, under the circumstances of the time, conducive to their interests, and likely to promote general peace.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

My Lord Mayor, if such is our position with respect to Europe—if Europe necessarily, so far as our foreign policy is concerned, has the first, or at least the largest place in the cares of the British Government—it does not, therefore, follow that we are indifferent to the interests and those bonds of affection which unite us with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. And I have today, for the second time, had the satisfaction of hearing our distinguished friend, the Minister of the United States, at the board of the first Magistrate of London, refer to the relations between the two countries in terms such as I know to be better than any others calculated to confirm those sentiments of friendship and attachment by which as I believe the breasts of the two nations at this moment are universally pervaded. My distinguished friend spoke of the great heart of the people, and the great heart of this assembly answered him when he spoke. But it is only just to those whom he represents among us that you should be reminded that if on a recent occasion England has been ready to pour forth her treasures in relief of the distress of America, in former years, and those recent years, America has been not less ready to pour forth her treasures in relief of the distress of this country. And, my Lord Mayor, one word I must venture to say on the subject of that treaty to which my distinguished friend referred in terms so modest—I mean the Treaty of Washington. It is true that that treaty has all the importance which attaches to any instrument that aims by sure means at bringing to a friendly termination a conflict of opinion between two great Powers; and that is a title which would well render it deserving of praise. But that is not all. That treaty ought to be regarded in two other respects, in order that we may thoroughly appreciate both the motives and the acts of those who are parties to it. That treaty not only aimed at putting an end to a controversy that existed—it aimed at obviating the recurrence of such controversies in future, by extending and improving that code of international law which is among the most remarkable of all the tokens and the triumphs of modern civilization, and upon the sound and legitimate action of which it is that we are to rely in no small degree to the future peace of the world. But there was another point yet more important, and that was this—the Lord Chancellor has spoken to you with truth and force of the miseries of war; but differences will occur, quarrels will arise, honor—not merely visionary sentiments of honor, but sound principles of honor—will forbid the absolute surrender of the points for which the contest is waged; how are these contests to be settled? "By blood," has been the unfortunate reply almost invariably in former times. A great experiment is now being tried; it may be more than an experiment. The vision may be too bright and too happy to be capable of being realized in this wayward and checkered world in which we live, but it is an experiment worth the trial at any rate, whether it is possible to bring the conflicts of opinion between nations to the adjudication of a tribunal of reason instead of the bloody arbitrament of arms. And, my Lord Mayor, it will be an event recorded in history to the honor of two nations that, without any offense to others, I may venture to call great nations—to the honor of the United States and of the United Kingdom, that for the first time, having a great controversy in hand, feeling themselves unable either the one or the other to recede from the ground they had taken, they have notwithstanding chosen to tread the path of peace, and not only to settle their own disputes without the risk of bloody differences, but to set an example which we trust will have many imitators among the other nations of the world.

THE COUNTRY "WITHIN HERSELF."

My Lord Mayor, having said so much, and possibly too much, with reference to England in her foreign relations, I will say one word, and little more than one word, in reference to England within itself. The Minister of Honduras, whom this company always hear with much delight, has referred to what may be called underground agitation, that appeared in certain parts of the world to be sapping the very foundation of society. I hope, my Lord Mayor, that we are not over-confident, that we are not blindly and rashly sanguine when we express the cheerful hope that we have little to apprehend, at least within the limits of these islands, on the score of that agitation. But even here, my Lord Mayor, if we have lived in times when opinion seems to be, at any rate in a degree unusual for us, disquieted and disturbed, I wish to convey to the mind of this company that at least that disquiet and disturbance, that uneasiness and uncertainty, do not affect the mind of Her Majesty's Government. We live under a monarchy. That I understand to be an established fact. The intelligence which the journals of the day convey to us informs us that at least one among our fellow-laborers in the House of Commons has recently been agitated and perplexed by many speculations on the question—"What is the best form of government?" We have not undergone any of the disquiet attaching to these speculations. We are content with the form of government which has been granted to us. We know that this is a self-governed country, and that it is within the right of the people of England to discuss without any limit at all, if they see cause, questions relating to the institutions under which they live; but, at the same time, we believe that those institutions have been the fountain of innumerable blessings to the country; and the experience of other European countries in which they have sought to introduce different forms of government springing unnaturally from the soil, has not encouraged us to give that ready and flattering reception to projects of cardinal change, and our highest ambition is that with respect to the Monarchy under which we were born, we may see its strength improved and not impaired, and that our lot may be to be among the laborers who deepen its foundations in the heart and understanding of the British people. I have now, my Lord Mayor, only one very acceptable duty to perform—to request this company to drink your Lordship's health.

Runaway Horses—Several Persons Injured.

While the procession was passing the grand stand, in Union-square, yesterday afternoon, stage No. 141 of the Fourth-avenue line ran into a coach containing an old lady named JONES, residing at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. The carriage was nearly upset, and the driver, JOHN JOHNSON, fell off into the street. The horses ran away, and before they could be stopped ran up on the sidewalk in Union-square, knocking down HARRIET THOMPSON, of No. 99 South Third-street, Williamsburg, breaking her arm and severely injuring her side. Mrs. SARAH HEGEMAN, sister of the above, was bruised about the body. MARY ROSSICIA, of No. 94 Chrystie-street, had a leg broken. Mrs. ROSSICIA was seriously injured about the body.

What the Pickpockets Did Yesterday.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Police the pickpockets did a large business along the line of the procession, yesterday. The following arrests were made:

RICHARD HENDERSON, PERCY CREWS, JOHN ANDREWS and JOHN JONES, who were attempting to create confusion by pushing the crowd; ISAAC JACOBS, for stealing a watch; GEORGE EDWARDS, for stealing a lady's wallet; CHAS. HARRIS, ABRAHAM WOLF and JOHN DAVIS, for acting in a suspicious manner.

The following persons lost valuables: JOHN CLARK, of No. 116 Duane-street, lost a gold watch valued at $250; JACOB A. GLEASON was robbed of a valuable gold watch; SAMUEL LAIRD, of Long Branch, lost a solitaire diamond stud valued at $2,500; CHARLES COTHEAN, of No. 231 Raymond-street, Brooklyn, while standing in front of the *Herald* office had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $451.

HONORS TO ALEXIS.

A Cordial Welcome to the Russian Grand Duke.

Formal Reception Yesterday of the Guest of the Nation.

Imposing Parade and Review of the Military.

The Streets Thronged with Spectators All Day Long.

A Perfect Ovation Along the Entire Route.

Thanksgiving Services at the Russian Chapel.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS landed yesterday, safe and sound, and was received in a dignified and proper manner, the programme of ceremonies being carried out with punctuality and success. The weather was clear and pleasant, the storm of Monday, which delayed the reception, having entirely disappeared, so that the enjoyment of the spectators was full and complete. The City was, at an early hour, alive with pedestrians, all seemingly bent on viewing the procession, so that by the hour of noon, Broadway, from the Battery to Union-square, was crowded to excess by anxious crowds of people, impatiently waiting for the advent of the young Prince of Russia. The passage of the troops down town kept up the excitement admirably, for the flashing of the bayonets in the warm sunlight, the stirring strains of the regimental bands, and the fluttering of gay banners in the breeze, gave life and color to the picture.

Doors and windows were thronged with ladies, the sidewalks were crammed with people, and from nearly every house-top waved flags and pennons, while above all the clear blue sky gave promise of a pleasant pageant when ALEXIS should indeed land on American soil and receive the welcome due the representative of Russia, our national friend.

All of these anticipations were agreeably fulfilled, and the royal visitor was welcomed to the Metropolis in the heartiest manner.

ON THE MARY POWELL.

The Grand Duke's Reception by the Committee—Speech of Gen. Dix and the Prince's Reply.

A bright and balmy morning yesterday dawned upon New-York Bay and the Russian fleet riding gracefully on its bosom. The mists which had obscured the fine vessels the day before had vanished, and a genial sun lit up the waters around and the tall spars which were reflected from the glassy surface. Warm and pleasant, the weather invited all who held cards of admission to the gala proceedings about to take place off the Battery. The *Mary Powell* lay at her pier, No. 39 North River, with colors flying, and bannerettes pendent from every stanchion around her decks. Ten o'clock saw the people upon her busy making ready for the guests, who, at that early hour, had begun to assemble. Carriages rolled up, and from them ladies elegantly robed in choicest silks, velvets and furs of every description, alighted. Soon the chairs upon the upper deck beneath the weather-screen were occupied, and everything promised a splendid affair. By 11 o'clock Julien's Band, in their neat uniforms, had taken up a position on the after part of the hurricane deck, and played several popular selections for the delectation of the patiently-waiting folks. There were upward of 300 people on board. Of these it was very difficult to collect the names, still a few were obtained. They were Mrs. J. Brown Mrs J. M. Brown and the two Misses Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Karney Warren, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. and Mrs. Barr, Mrs. D. Egleston, Mr. Chas. Lanier and wife, Mr. Bergh and ladies, Gen. Aspinwall and ladies, Mr. W. H. Aspinwall and ladies, Mr. Delamater and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. Robins, Mr. Wales and Mrs. Wales, Gen. Shaler, (who remained onboard for a short time only,) Mr. and Mrs. Voorhis, Rev. Dr. Morgan and two daughters, Mrs. Packer, of Brooklyn; Miss Low, Rev. Dr. Vinton and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. Ames Van Wart, Gen. C. C. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Major Hoadley and ladies, Mr. B. A. Field, wife and son, Courtlandt Depeyster Field, Hon. J. W. Beekman and daughter, Mr. Schuchardt and daughter, Mr. Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Miss Norwood and Miss Kate Norwood, Miss Munson, Smith Clift, wife and daughter, Mr. H. Erskine Smith and the Misses Smith, Chancellor Ferris, Gen. Dix, Gen. McDowell, Gen. Ingalls and ladies, Van Ness Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, Wm. M. Kingsland and wife, J. H. Sherman and wife, Peter Cooper and Mrs. E. Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Prof. S. F. B. Morse and ladies, R. A. Witthaus and daughter, J. M. Bixby and ladies, the staff officers of the United States ship *Severn*, Lieut.-Commander Sigsbee, Chief E. D. V. Macomb, Lieut. S. H. Gibson, of Marines, Lieut. C. C. Todd, Assistant-Surgeon H. Stewart, Gen. McKeever, J. P. Karnochan and wife, Rev. Mr. Aspinwall and wife, T. B. Musgrave and lady, Henry Clews, Gen. Sanford, Ex-Mayor Gunther, Mr. Coes, wife and daughter, W. H. Vanderbilt and ladies, Henry E. Pierrepont and wife, J. W. Hammersley and daughter, Mr. Kingsland, of the Academy, Mr. Van Rensselaer and ladies, Miss Townsend, Miss Colby, Mr. Livermore and ladies, Mr. Reilly and ladies, Mr. J. T. Agnew, Gen. Webb and ladies. Beside these were nearly all the members of the Executive Committee and the Reception Committee.

At 11½ o'clock Minister CATACAZY, with his staff, in court dress, were crossed from the shore to the *Powell*. A few minutes later the boat was steaming slowly out toward the fleet. Toward the United States ship *Congress* she headed, and within a cable's length of her the *Powell* slacked up. The hands on board of the war vessel were seen at quarters—the marines drawn up along the deck, and officers in full dress. An eight-oared gig was drawn up alongside, and Vice-Admiral STEPHEN A. ROWAN, Capt. H. K. DAVENPORT and several others came on board the *Mary Powell*. Then the *Svetlana* was approached. Another pause was followed by a stir on board the frigate, and the band assembled on the poop-deck and played several airs. In a little while the sixteen-oared blue barge of the Russian Admiral was despatched to the *Powell* for the Russian Ambassador and staff, who were borne back to the *Svetlana*.

For some time nothing of interest occurred, until the glittering uniforms of the Russian officers were seen on the gangway of the frigate, and the wearers descended the ladder to the barge, when the bands on board of the frigate and the Committee boat struck up the Russian national air, and ALEXIS was on his way to the *Mary Powell*.

Then Gen. ASPINWALL arranged the gentlemen with badges in two lines from the accommodation ladder to the grand companionway, which led to the main saloon, amidships. As soon as the Prince reached the steamer's side and touched her deck, the gentlemen uncovered and he passed between them up the stairs, at the top of which another open space was made for him by the Committee. Standing here in direct view of the ladies he bowed his grateful acknowledgment of the burst of welcome which greeted him. He uncovered, and took Gen. DIX by the hand, then retiring a few paces to the side of Admiral POSSIET, OSCAR KREMER and other officers, he was addressed by Gen. DIX:

GEN. DIX'S SPEECH.

Gen. DIX said: Your Imperial Highness—In the name of the citizens of New York I have the honor to tender you a cordial welcome to the United States. It is a great gratification to see within our harbor the gallant squadron which has brought you in safety to our shores. It is a still greater gratification to receive among us one of the Imperial family of Russia, whose illustrious chief has done so much for the cause of human civilization, and in whose hands the possession of power, under the guidance of Providence, has been devoted to the noblest of uses—the social and political elevation of those who come within the sphere of its exercise. The long and uninterrupted friendship which has existed between Russia and the United States has naturally created a strong sympathy on our part in all that concerns her welfare, and has caused us to regard with deep interest her steady but silent progress eastward, shedding at every advance the light of Christian civilization over regions which have been buried for ages in comparative darkness and barbarism. Your Imperial Highness will no doubt see much in our country which is novel to a European. Our existence as an independent nation does not yet date one hundred years. Our forms of improvement in industry and art differ in many respects from those of countries whose lives are measured by the lapse of centuries. But in a community in a rapid course of development we trust there may be found much which is interesting, and something, perhaps, worthy of being remembered as a source of useful suggestion to political societies of greater age than our own. In the name of those in whose behalf I speak, I tender you this sincere wish: that your visit to America may be a pleasant one, with the hope that on your return to your own country, your Imperial Highness may be able from what you shall have seen and heard among us to convey to His Majesty, the Emperor, such assurances of the respect and of the good-will of the Government and people of the United States.

THE GRAND DUKE'S REPLY.

Stepping forward and shaking Gen. DIX's hand warmly, Prince ALEXIS replied, in English, as follows:

GEN. DIX, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I present my warmest thanks for the kind feelings to which, on behalf of the people of this great City, you have given expression. The friendship between America and Russia is so strong and lasting, nothing can disturb it. I shall only pass rapidly through New-York at present, my first wish being to present my respects to the President at Washington, whose high character is greatly appreciated by the people of Russia. But on my return from Washington I shall have much pleasure in availing myself of your kind hospitality that is so generously offered. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you.

The whole party on board the *Mary Powell* then passed him singly, were introduced, and shook his hand. This ceremony lasted upward of half an hour, and when it was over the Grand Duke went out on the after part of the hurricane deck, and sat down among the guests. After a short trip down the Bay, the steamer turned toward New-York, and the Duke, with all the naval and military officers, partook of the luncheon spread for them in the lower cabin.

About 1½ o'clock the *Powell* made fast to Pier No. 1 North River, and the Grand Duke ALEXIS first set his foot on American soil.

THE LANDING AND THE PARADE.

Hearty Reception by the People—The Streets Thronged—Fine Appearance of the Military—The Procession and the Review.

Of all the motley gatherings which old New-York has known, none, perhaps, ever surpassed that which yesterday hurrahed till it was black in the face in the vicinity of Pier No. 1. The ghosts of the old Dutch aristocracy must have been startled out of their midday retirement, and, as they lay in their moldering coffins, must have recalled their own day to mind when the Battery was the fashionable promenade of New-York, and the *venue* of its youth and beauty. There was the scion of Imperialism, the rough, the diplomat and the rowdy, the leading business man and the thief, one and all playing an important, though not equally, public part. Regiments stood in line in front of the scoundrels they had vanquished so easily on the 12th of July; platoons of policemen might have substituted candy-sticks for their clubs. The unwashed were out in force, but in the best of humors and not willing to see the sport spoiled. Cheap Jacks were in their glory. An Italian with a dancing bear made a pile of money by assuring the mob that a bear rampant was the crest of the Russian coat of arms. Another peddler did well by selling packages of candy at ten cents, containing a dollar portrait of the Grand Duke, which would have passed anywhere in murderer's block for the likeness of "Reddy the Blacksmith."

The candy-sellers, the chestnut-roasters, the boot-blacks, reaped each a splendid harvest; never, perhaps, were so many bags of pea-nuts consumed in New-York, in one day. All was rough though good-humored. "I want to see the Duke," was the watchword of lower New-York, and they saw him.

Soon after 12 o'clock the Police began to clear the streets and arrange the mob in position on the sidewalks, and at 1 o'clock the various brigades of the National Guard began to take up their positions along Broadway and around Pier 1. After receiving reports from his Aides-de-Camp that his men were all properly posted, the General, accompanied by a brilliant staff, rode down to the Perth Amboy Dock, and, dismounting, proceeded to the landing place to await the coming of the Grand Duke.

At 1½ o'clock the Grand Duke landed and Mr. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL escorted him to his carriage, to which were harnessed four magnificent coal-black horses. The Russian Minister took the seat on his left hand and Gen. DIX joined Mr. ASPINWALL on the front seat. The Grand Duke's staff, the Executive Reception Committee, and the officers of the American and Russian fleets were escorted to their carriages by Mr. SYLVANUS J. MACY, and were placed in the procession in the following order: The second carriage containing Admiral Possuet, Vice-Admiral Rowan, Gen. Gorloff and Gen. Irwin McDowell; the third carriage containing High Councilor of State Vesselag, Gov. Morgan, and Count Olsonfleff; the fourth carriage containing Count Chauvalow, Mr. W. E. Stoughton, Prof. Metchin and Admiral Godon; the fifth carriage containing M. Danzas, Major James E. Montgomery, R. W. Howes, and an officer of the Prince's suite; the sixth carriage containing Mr. A. Bierstadt, M. Shercur, Mr. S. J. Macy, and a Russian officer; the seventh carriage containing Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. J. Taylor Johnson, and two Russian officers; the eighth carriage containing Mr. R. L. Stuart, Mr. Henry Bergh and two Russian officers; the ninth carriage containing Russian Consul-General Bodisco, Gen. Aspinwall, Gen. C. C. Dodge and Russian officer; the tenth carriage containing Russian Vice-Consul Schultz, Mr. Howard Potter, Mr. W. T. Blodgett and Russian officer; the eleventh carriage containing Mr. W. B. Duncan, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and two of the Grand Duke's suite, and the twelfth and thirteenth carriages containing Russian and American officers in uniform.

After the Reception Committee had completed their arrangements, the word was given for the procession to start, Superintendent KELSO with a battalion of Police, under the command of Inspector Dilkes, Capts. Cameron, Byrne, Kennedy, and Waller, leading the way. Gen. SHALER, attended by his staff, led the column of military, the Seventh Regiment acting as the forward escort of honor, the Twenty-second as the left and the Eleventh as the right escort, on either side of the Grand Duke's carriage. As the procession passed up Broadway, the bands of the various regiments defiled along the route played the Russian national anthem and other Russian music, the regiments closing in and joining in the parade as it passed them. At Trinity Church the chimes burst forth in a hearty peal of welcome, and further on a striking group of statuary, over the entrance of the American Insurance Company, was uncovered for the first time.

From Bowling-green to Canal-street the scenes on the sidewalks were disgraceful. No sooner had the tail of the procession passed the roughs assembled near the Battery than they made a shoulder to shoulder rush up Broadway, knocking over women and children, ruthlessly trampling on them, and frightening thousands of country sight-seers out of their wits with their drunken shouts and yells. But the Grand Duke heeded them not. He bowed incessantly but with dignity to the crowd in the streets and at the windows, and seemed struck, though highly pleased, at the demonstration in his honor. Above Canal-street the assemblage, though more dense, was much more orderly. At the St. Nicholas Hotel every balcony and window was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, and many a costly bouquet was thrown into the mud as the Grand Duke's carriage passed. At Niblo's Garden the first attempt at decoration was made, the entrance being entirely draped with flags of various nations. At the Olympic Theatre the balcony was also draped and festoons of flags hung from the beak of an imperial eagle. As the Imperial carriage passed the entrance, a young girl, clad in the Russian peasant's holiday costume, stepped forward and presented the Duke with a large basket of magnificent flowers. From this point to Union-square the greetings were more hearty and less rough. Cheer after cheer from every house rent the air, ladies waved their pocket handkerchiefs and parasols, and indulged in every possible manifestation of delight. On reaching Fourteenth-street, the Seventh Regiment debouched, and the carriages passed on to the Clarendon Hotel, the troops remaining in position for a while, so as to give the Grand Duke time to prepare for the review.

As early as 12 o'clock, Union-square and Fourth-avenue were thronged with people, hurrying about looking for favorable stand-points to view the "coming man" and the escorting pageant. The windows and stoops, the buildings and hotels, were eagerly sought by the anxious multitude, and even the house-tops bore their weight. Inspector WALLING was placed in charge of the Square and the Clarendon Hotel, with 250 men, and Capt. THORNE was in command with the same number. Both of these officers had the most onerous duties of the day in preserving a clear space around these centres of attraction, and both creditably discharged their duties.

At 1:40 the battalion of Police, commanded by Inspector JAMESON, which led the procession, arrived at the grand stand. The battalion was composed of twelve companies of forty men each, under Capts. Ulman, Bennett, McDonnell, McDermott, Garland, Killelea, Washburn, Gunner, Leary, Cherry and Petty. Capt. MOUNT acted as Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. ALLAIRE as Major, and Capt. COPELAND as Adjutant.

They were drawn up in line on the west side of Fourth-avenue, the right resting on Eighteenth-street, and the line extending to the lower end of the Park. The street was one dense swaying mass of humanity. Men, women with children in their arms, small boys and girls, pushing and suffocating, exerting themselves to get out of the crowd and draw a breath of fresh air. Platoons of Police charged upon them, but there was no outlet for them. At last the Police in line were compelled to give way, and the screaming, struggling crowd were pushed back on to the sidewalk and down the side streets. Frantic women rushed up and down, looking and crying for lost children; men shouted and fought their way here and there, now against the living wall of fellow-beings and now against the serried line of the Police. Bewildered individuals ran wildly about and were driven hither and thither by the panting Police, and the scene in all might well be compared to some of those which have made DANTE immortal. At last the thoroughfare was cleared, the crowd was pushed back, and all awaited the grand arrival. In a few moments enthusiastic cheering down Broadway was heard and taken up along the line, and at 3 o'clock the Grand Duke ALEXIS was descried in a magnificent barouche drawn by four horses, followed by several other carriages containing distinguished guests. The Broadway squad, commanded by Sergt. TUCK, acting as the escorting guard.

As the carriage containing the Prince passed the grand stand where the Executive Committee and a bevy of "ladyes faire" were in waiting, the Duke gracefully raised his hat in acknowledgment of the salutations and fluttering handkerchiefs with which he was hailed. In another moment he reached the hotel and alighted, bowing with uncovered head to the cheering crowd. Passing quickly into that portion of the hotel assigned for his accommodation, followed closely by the Russian Minister and his staff, he remained for a few moments in his parlor and then appeared upon the balcony. As he was recognized, cheer after cheer went up from the multitude that gazed up to him—ringing cheers that told him of a welcome that lay deeper than the show of uniform could express. ALEXIS raised his hat and bowed. He was attired in full uniform, blue sack coat, gilt epaulets, studded with diamonds; a gilt belt and sabretasche and sword. He wore a black silk cocked hat, slashed with gold on the right side. Around him stood the Russian Minister, Admiral POSSUIT, Count OLSANFEIFF, all in the full uniform of their rank, Count CHANBALORF in the resplendent uniform of an officer of Hussars, Capt. CHABROFF, Capt. SCHANTZ of the frigate *Abreck*, Lieut. CHARLES TUDEER, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince, Admiral ROWAN, of the United States Navy, Gen. MCDOWELL, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, Prof. MIETSHIN, ALEXIS' Professor of Languages and Gen. DIX.

While the Duke stood pleasantly bowing to the crowd, the head of the procession appeared and all eyes were turned upon the approaching soldiery.

The mounted Police, headed by the Fort Hamilton band, held the right of the line. Gen. SHALER and staff followed, and dismounting, ascended to the balcony. The Twelfth Regiment, Col. WARD, 16 files front, passed, succeeded by the Twenty-second, Col. PORTER, 18 files front, marching splendidly. Then came the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, Col. AUSTEN, 16 files front, a magnificent body of men, of whom it was said that their marching was only equaled by that of the Seventh. The following regiments came in the order in which they are named: Twenty-third, Brooklyn, Col. MASON, 12 files front; Sixty-ninth, New-York, Col. CAVANAGH, 14 files front; Seventy-first, Col. ROCKAFELLAR, 14 files front, looking splendidly; Seventy-ninth, Col. SHAW, 14 files front; Fifth Regiment, 16 files front; Sixth, Col. STERRY, 12 files; Eleventh, Col. DILMAR, 10 files; Eighty-fourth, Col. CONKLING, 11 files, marching in excellent order; Ninety-sixth, Col. VEREBIEL, 12 files; the New-Jersey Veteran Regiment, 8 files.

The New-Jersey Brigade, Second Regiment, fourteen files front; First Regiment, fourteen files; Forty-seventh Regiment, twelve files. This brigade is entitled to especial mention for perfection in movement, and the fine appearance of the men. The Third Brigade of the New-York First Division was headed by the Seventh Regiment, Col. CLARK, twenty-six files front, knapsacks with overcoats rolled. As they appeared they were hailed from the sidewalks, roofs of the houses and windows, but not a man turned his eyes to the right or the left; their marching was perfection; not an unbroken line, though the companies extended from curb to curb. ALEXIS looked upon them with undisguised admiration, raising his hat with involuntary respect as they swept by him and returning the salute of each line officer with a bow. The Seventh fairly excelled itself. The Ninth, Col. FISK, followed, mustering twenty-two files and marching in perfect order; Eighth Regiment, Col. SCOTT, twelve files; First Regiment, Hawkins Zouaves, twelve files, under Lieut.-Col. WEBSTER, and the Fifth Regiment, Col. BENDIX, twelve files, closed the column. A platoon of Police followed. As they passed, the platoon drawn up on the side of the avenue wheeled into line and passed in review before the Prince. The militia numbered about 9,000 men, and the reception they gave the Duke was an honor to him and a credit to them. As the last of the procession passed, the crowd, breaking through every effort of the Police to restrain them, closed in around the hotel; cheer after cheer for ALEXIS arose, and after he had entered the house, the yells of a thousand throats called him back three times. The Police charged in vain; the crowd was in the ascendant, and the Police were powerless. Again and again they called for the Duke, and when at last it was understood that he was about to leave the hotel, a rush was made for the Eighteenth-street entrance. Then only the Police began to gather sufficient strength to control them, and in a short time they were dispersed.

At about 5 o'clock the Prince, accompanied by M. CATACAZY and a few of his staff, entered a close carriage and was rapidly driven to the Russian Church on Second-avenue.

The Duke will proceed to Washington to-morrow morning by special train, returning to New-York on Friday. On Saturday he will visit the Lower Bay, returning to Governor's Island for a hop in the afternoon. The grand ball at the Navy-yard will probably come off on Tuesday evening next, and the ball at the Academy on Wednesday evening.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The Grand Duke Alexis at the Russian Chapel—Address of Father Bjerring.

Shortly before 5 P. M. the Grand Duke ALEXIS, accompanied by Admiral POSSKUT, the Russian Minister, M. CATACAZY, and his Russian retinue, took close carriages and quietly proceeded to the Russian Chapel at No. 951 Second-avenue, near Fifty-first-street. His Imperial Highness entering, Rev. Father BJERRING gave the benediction with the cross, and blessed the Grand Duke with holy water. The appointed prayer being over, Father BJERRING thus addressed His Imperial Highness:

May it please your Imperial Highness, it is with the sincerest joy of heart that I venture, in the deepest humility, to bid your Imperial Highness a happy welcome in this little chapel, and this welcome I venture to offer as a priest of the Orthodox Church, and also as a citizen of the United States. As everywhere in the world, where there are orthodox Christians, so also the professors of the orthodox faith in this land look to the borders of Russia as the Bethlehem of the body politic, from whence the illumination of the apostolic faith spreads itself in unalloyed purity. It is a great idea, yes, the greatest idea for man, not a fantastic idea, but a living reality, which assembles the hearts of orthodox Christians around the Russian centre, whether they be dwellers in the Eastern or the Western hemisphere. This great idea is not what some are pleased to call Pan-Slavismus; no, it is an immeasurably greater idea; it is what I would designate Pan-Orthodoxy. The existence of this chapel—the first in New-York—is owing to orthodox Russia; and as a grain of mustard-seed spreads itself in gradual growth, so I hope, with God's grace, that the care of the Holy Synod for its spiritual children here will not be in vain. But all the more jubilant are our hearts today for the presence of an Imperial member of that distinguished household, which, by its piety, has inscribed itself in brilliant lines within the annals of history. May your Imperial Highness be a thousand times welcome; may your Imperial Highness find many delights in this land; and may the God of love preserve and defend your Imperial Highness. This I pray in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen!

The service, which lasted but a few minutes, ended with a prayer, and with the customary rite of wishing the Imperial household "many years." The Grand Duke and his party then drove back to the Clarendon.

Next Sunday is the birthday of Her Imperial Highness CAESAREWNA, the Grand Duchess MARY FEODOROWNA. Solemn Liturgy will be intoned, and the "Te Deum Laudamus" sung at the Russian chapel in honor of the event. It is probable that the Grand Duke will attend this service.

THE RUINED BANKS.

More About the Guardian and Bowling-Green Banks—The Misuse of Their Funds.

The rumor about the misuse of the funds of the Guardian and Bowling-green Savings Banks became more positive yesterday, and pointed directly toward one man as the guilty person. The latter is a prominent officer in both institutions, and the statement of his alleged large assignment and mortgage to secure some of the depositors from loss was spoken of in significant terms. The object of his restitution was, it was said, to help to make good the money which he had lost in Wall-street speculations, and to allay the clamor of the indignant and irate depositors. A reporter of the TIMES has made frequent attempts to find the accused bank official, for the purpose of questioning him in regard to the statements concerning him. He was not to be found either down-town, or at his place of residence. The receivers will make a report of the condition of the broken banks as soon as their investigations are completed, and it is thought that they will throw some light on the reported frauds, although efforts will probably be made to shelter the guilty officials from punishment. Yesterday's rush of depositors to the Bowling Green Bank was merely a repetition of the two previous days, and there were no indications that the crowd had abated any of its feeling of bitterness toward the persons whom they consider accountable for the failure. Honeyed words were spoken to them with a view of soothing them into the belief that they would get all their money back, but most of them thought differently, and bitterly reproached themselves for having trusted the bank with their earnings. The bank is located in a thinly populated district, and a large number of those who deposited there were induced to do so at the personal solicitation of some one of the Directors. In this way a good many poor people living in the First Ward and vicinity, were persuaded to open accounts. The same course was pursued at the Guardian Savings Bank, in which there was never much confidence reposed, persons preferring the Atlantic Bank, on the opposite side of the street, where they knew their money to be secure. In a few instances politicians who were indebted to the Ring would, when requested to do so, open small accounts in the institutions, but would place the bulk of their money in other banks. The bank, although now in the hands of a receiver, is to be forced into bankruptcy, one of the reasons for such proceeding being the desire to see a fair and pro rata division of the assets among all the depositors. It was reported in financial circles, yesterday, that the National Bank on Broadway was saved from ruin by the advance of sufficient money from one of the directors to enable it to resume payment.

Clever Robbery in a Broadway Store.

HENRY SCHMIDT, JAMES MOURTON and JAMES L. WALLACE, were arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court upon a somewhat peculiar charge of grand larceny. JOHN O'CONNOR, who is employed in the store of LOUTZ & CO., No. 449 Broadway, made an affidavit that as soon as he opened the store on the morning of the 28th of October, which was at about 8 o'clock, SCHMIDT and MOURTON entered and desired to see some goods. While he was attending to them, WALLACE came in with a satchel in his hand, and asked to see Mr. FREDERICK HAYS, who is a clerk in the store. Upon being told that the person he sought had not arrived, he said he would wait for him, and wandered about for a few minutes, after which he went out, saying he could not wait any longer. Simultaneously with his departure SCHMIDT and MOURTON, who had meantime engrossed the attention of O'CONNOR, discovered that they could not be suited, and also left. As soon as Mr. HAYS arrived he found that laces worth $200 had been stolen from the store. The case was at once reported to the Police, with a description of the three men, but they were not found until yesterday, when O'CONNOR happened to meet them in Broadway, and instantly recognizing them, caused them to be arrested. They strenuously denied all knowledge of the transaction, but were committed for examination.

The Canvassing the Aldermanic Vote Commenced—The Mandamus before Judge Brady.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge BRADY, Mr. O'GORMAN appeared on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, and asked that the mandamus granted by Judge BARNARD be vacated, or altered to an alternate mandamus, returnable at a future day.

Mr. OTIS J. HALL applied for a mandamus to compel the canvassers to canvass the votes for Assistant Aldermen. Judge BRADY decided that the Supervisors should go on with the count of the Aldermanic vote; and he postponed argument in the case until to-day. He also granted an alternate mandamus to count the votes for Assistant Aldermen.

At 1 P. M., yesterday, the Board of Canvassers met, and resolved to proceed at once with the canvass of the votes cast for Alderman and Assistant Alderman.

A mandamus, granted by Judge BRADY, was served shortly afterward on the members of the Board, directing that the votes cast for Assistant Aldermen be canvassed immediately.

The result of the canvass for Aldermen in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards were read out. In the First, Fourth and Sixth Wards the Tammany candidates had a large majority; in the Third and Fifth Wards the Reform candidates were ahead, while in the Second Ward the votes for the respective parties seemed to be about equal. As soon as the whole Wards are canvassed we shall publish a correct return of the votes for each candidate. The First, Second and Fourth Assistant Aldermanic Districts were gone through, but as there were returns missing in each Ward we cannot give the correct vote, but the following have been elected by large majorities: First District—THOMAS FOLEY, Tammany; Second District—JOHN STACOM, Tammany; Fourth District—B. GALVIN, Tammany.

New-York Harbor Improvements—Tour of Inspection by the Harbor Commissioners.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the steamer *Geneva* left Pier No. 18, foot of Maiden-lane, with members of the Chamber of Commerce and guests, invited to inspect the works in progress for improvement of the harbor. On leaving the dock the steamer proceeded down the river to visit the Russian fleet, and saluted the *Svetlana*, *Abreck*, and *Bogatire*. After steaming around the visitors and the American squadron the steamer halted at the Diamond Reef rock, opposite the Battery, and the guests went into the scow to examine the machinery and the process of working. Gen. NEWTON explained to the members of the Chamber the use of the different drills, and the operations of blasting. Mr. PIERCE, the superintendent in charge, showed the tin cases in which the nitroglycerine is placed before the blasts. The *Geneva* then started for Hell Gate, to give the guests a view of the improvements now taking place there.

The works were commenced three years ago, and when completed will give an increase of 600 feet to the channel, and probably divert the commerce of New-York to the upper end of the island.

The dark "headings," which are lighted by tallow candles, were visited by the excursionists, most of whom returned with curious specimens of crystals, picked up among the heaps of rubbish.

The Bible in the Public Schools at Long Island City.

During the past week the principal topic of conversation at Long Island City has been the Bible difficulty in the public schools. No action has yet been taken by the Committee appointed at the mass-meeting last week, as the Mayor has been suffering from illness. It is their intention first to demand that the present School Commissioners be removed, and if this is refused, other action will be taken. Some of the more violent partisans advocate the withdrawal of all the Catholic children from the schools, until the reading of the Scripture is discontinued. The report made in the meeting that a number of the scholars had been expelled from the schools for refusing to read the Bible is denied by the Board of Education. They assert that before the existence of the present Board the Catholic version of the Bible was read in the Hunter's Point School, and no comment was made on it. Pending the settlement of the difficulties, a number of scholars have temporarily been withdrawn by their parents.

Methodist Missionary Society.

The Methodist Missionary Society anniversary was continued yesterday at St. Paul's Church, Rev. Dr. TUTTLE presiding, and Rev. Dr. TERRY acting as Secretary. The morning session was devoted to the reading of an essay by Rev. Dr. LOVE on the advisability of concentrating the missionary enterprises of the Church. Rev. Mr. HART, who arrived yesterday from China, gave a brief description of his missionary labors in China, where he had worked for five years.

The New Collector.

No time has been fixed as yet for the installation of Gen. ARTHUR as Collector. It is said that he does not contemplate making any removals immediately on going into office. Mr. TERWILLIGER, who now acts as Mr. MURPHY's Secretary, is mentioned as the probable Clerk of the State Senate.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Fourth-Avenue Cars Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two members of my family waiting to go home had to see nine cars pass before they could get a footing, so overcrowded were they, on Saturday afternoon, and by that time it was rather late for ladies to be out alone. Since the opening of the Grand Central Depot, Madison-avenue passengers are worse off than before. We don't object to the fare, but we want respectable accommodations.

MADISON.

Gas Without Light.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As all reforms necessarily come through your invaluable journal, I beg leave to suggest another swindle, and in fact one that is even more oppressive than the old Tammany rule. I refer, of course, to the gas furnished by the various City companies.

For twenty years I resided in a Western city where, although the rate (per 1,000 feet) was invariably higher, still the cost per quarter was less than it is here per month, and the house occupied here is smaller, and the consumption at least one-fourth less.

Tammany robbed house-holders like myself but little, and but once a year: the gas companies rob us regularly every thirty days. Complaint is useless, as the only consolation one gets is a polite request to have one's pipes "capped." An occasional line for a few weeks will accomplish much good.

J. C. SMITH.

It is understood that "our old friend, TWEED," is manager of the largest company on this Island—whether correct or not can't say.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871.

Park Row.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In coming down town this A. M., by the Third-avenue cars, I observed that laborers were busily engaged in tearing up the pavement in Park Row, and that what appeared to be good stones were being carted off by carts labeled CHARLES GUIDET.

Now it occurs to me that there are other important thoroughfares which require paving, where no pavement now exists, and that the work on Park Row might wait a while.

Let any citizen take a walk through Church-street, below Fulton-street, and look at the condition of the carriage-way. This important avenue of traffic is a mass of mud and filth, and has been in that condition for the last three years. The United States Public Store, sending out over 300,000 boxes of goods per month, is here located. Is this the reason of the neglect of the City authorities? The Park Row pavement would answer its purposes for ten years at least, while Church-street has no pavement at all.

Let the pavement now being taken up in Park Row be relaid in Church-street at once, and not carted off as the plunder of some rascally Ring contractor, and charged to the City again as new on some other street, *à la* KEYSER's stoves. There is another reason why this work should be done at once. That is the great relief it would give to the lower part of Broadway, of which the requirements of trade are sadly in need.

CONTRIBUTOR.

Fifth-Avenue at Madison-Square.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of all the numerous, tardy, spun-out and regardless-of-the-public-convenience jobs that have been in progress of late, that of improving Madison-square is the slowest. This little patch of four acres, has been tenderly nursed and cared for since July 1—a period of nearly five months. I refer to the matter, however, to complain of the almost impassable condition of Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, of Twenty-third-street, and of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. A portion of the old pavement has been torn up in all these places, the void thus created being filled up with heaps of stone, waiting to be laid, and part of the pavement, which has been newly laid, so uneven with *débris* of various sorts, as to make it impossible to go over it. The pavement, particularly, in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, is narrowed to about the width of five yards, which space, with two lines of car-tracks running obliquely, and cars, the vehicles in front of the hotel, the immense crowd of carriages constantly crowding this narrow passage, makes it difficult to get through with any sort of comfort, and without wrenching your carriage wheels. There have been for the last few days about six men at work on the Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-third streets. There are also two lines of car-tracks on Twenty-third-street. I write because such total indifference and contempt of the public convenience and right is outrageous.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871. M.

The Viaduct Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During your long and arduous fight against Tammany, the *Herald* remained silent until the moment when the Ring commenced tottering to its fall, when, failing to see that your victory was at hand, it endeavored to save the Ring by feebly attempting to ridicule the TIMES. Even now the *Herald* is groping in the dark, and fails to see that Tammany and all its belongings are to be utterly demolished: witness its editorials of late on the Viaduct Railway, one of the latest and most outrageous of the Ring measures. Had it not been for your efforts against the "gang" the bonds for five million dollars, authorized by the bill, would, ere this, have been added to the City debt.

In your issue of Thursday last you give expression to the popular feeling, when you say that one of the first acts of the Legislature will be the repeal of the Viaduct charter. The *Herald* says: "The measure is one approved by all the reform elements in the City, and one urgently demanded by the people." Now the fact is, that many of the most active and influential reformers are not only not in favor of the Viaduct Road but strongly opposed to it, and in favor of an underground road. Mr. FOLEY is well-known as an advocate of underground roads. The East Side and West Side Associations held meetings last Winter in favor of the Underground Railway, and both associations sent committees to Albany to urge the passage of the bill. The members of both of these associations have taken a very active part in the Reform movement. One member of the West Side Association (Mr. TIEMANN) has been elected to the Senate, and the President of the East Side Association, (Mr. WHITBECK,) to the Assembly, and some of the members of both associations are members of the Committee of Seventy. As to the Viaduct having the support of the people, they have had no opportunity of expressing in a public manner their opinions in reference to it; while, on the other hand, 200,000 persons petitioned the Legislature in favor of the Underground.

JOSEPH DIXON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871.

Railroad Tyranny.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We Americans pride ourselves upon our intolerance of tyranny, and our holy horror of anything like subjection to the crowns or masters of the Old World, or of exclusive rights, whether of individuals or corporations. Abuses do, however, show themselves in our midst at times, and we pass them by and bear them with silent patience until they become so outrageous that we rise in our might and smite our persecutors. So it has been in the matter of this gigantic swindling oligarchy that has been so summarily dealt with of late—thanks to the untiring efforts of the TIMES—and so I trust it will be with another tyrannous moneyed oligarchy—I mean the Grand Central Station, with all the converging lines of railways. This nuisance is worse to the interests of our City than a ditch of quick-sand would be if it were to bisect New-York. It is a man-killing gridiron, and an effectual hindrance to the proper transaction of business traffic, and ought to be suppressed. Let any one stand at the corner of Fourth-avenue and any one of the streets between Forty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets any morning at, say 9 o'clock, and he will thoroughly comprehend the situation. Clusters of little girls stand patiently awaiting a chance to cross on their way to school. Carts, with scared and restive horses, threaten the children on one flank, and darting trains on the other. These trains do not even start out of the station at a moderate pace, but with a good head of steam plunge ahead at the rate, I have no doubt, of ten or twelve miles an hour. On Sundays the nuisance is insufferable to persons going to and from church. The trains do not even leave the streets open, but remain all day directly across them, making an effectual blockade. I should like to ask if the interests of the citizens of this City are to be permanently sacrificed, their lives and the lives of their children jeopardized to gratify the convenience of what is called the "traveling public?" Why, such a state of things would be prohibited in any city in the world but long-suffering New-York. It ought to be, and I believe will be so here. Let the next Legislature, while they are in the way of reform, compel those bullying corporations headed by the capitalist VANDERBILT to sink their track so that the smoke stacks of their engines shall be, if possible, below the street level, and compel them to bridge every street, and do anything else conducive to the convenience, safety and comfort of the citizens of this City. The interests of the "traveling public" will not be injured in the least. Let these companies suffer to the tune of millions to achieve this result, even if they do not realize sixteen per cent. on their capital stock. We will never know the number of persons killed and wounded, or of horses, vehicles and goods destroyed on this gridiron of torture. I have taken this occasion, Mr. Editor, to write you on this most important matter, because I feel that you have been of such great service of late in helping to correct abuses in official quarters, that you certainly will not be less earnest in correcting the terrible abuses of these moneyed corporations.

AN AGGRIEVED CITIZEN.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER.

How the Insurance Department is Managed—Causes of Discontent with the Miller and His Men.

For a considerable length of time recently, it has been strongly hinted in commercial circles that widespread if not universal dissatisfaction existed among the officers and stockholders of insurance companies in this State, as well as of other State and foreign corporations doing business in this City, in regard to the Insurance laws, and the policy of the Insurance Superintendent. In numerous instances correspondents have complained and insurance men have spoken of the faults and injustice of the law and its application. In every case, however, the latter have kept themselves under the cover of secresy, and what they have stated has been in a too vague and indefinite shape for the foundation of any work of reform. The simple fact that men of eminent financial, social and political influence cannot conceal their disapproval of the management of the State Insurance Department, but very evidently dare not state their grievances, is of itself sufficient and strong proof that there is a great wrong existing somewhere. If any branch of the Government, or any legislation created for the protection and benefit of important commercial interests, becomes obnoxious, and is invested with a degree of terrorism that cowes the representatives of millions of capital into unwilling silence, it is dangerous in the extreme and deserves thorough overhauling by the people.

The rather summary winding up of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life, and the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Companies, are sample occurrences of recent date, about the particulars of which, (already fully published in these columns,) those interested may recollect and ponder upon. In both of these cases, as well as in others that might be enumerated, the least accusation commonly whispered against Superintendent MILLER, was of arbitrary, unwise and queer policy. The appointment of Mr. TWEED as one of the Receivers, was patent indication that the Tammany Ring encircled Mr. MILLER's administration. If further evidence was needed, enough would stand out in the array of figures paid by certain companies as "fees" to Mr. MILLER's Department for "expenses" of "examinations" of their books, made by his order.

The extravagant cost of the National Insurance Convention, borne by tax upon several of the companies under Mr. MILLER's influence, is another likeness of Tammany economy. Board, in the full splendor of parlors and suites of rooms at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; dining, wining and amusing, with a princely steam-boat excursion around the bay and rivers, made up a bill of not far from $10,000 for the first session. The second promises to cost not much less.

Section 2, chapter 492, page 1,099 of the Session laws of 1870, provides that one-fifth of one per cent. on the transfer of securities, shall be paid to the Insurance Superintendent. What has become of the thousands of dollars thus paid out last year? And what may be the sum total of Mr. MILLER's "fees" thus far?

A TIMES reporter has made an extended tour among the insurance offices in this City endeavoring to obtain an exact knowledge of the prevailing opinions in these matters.

In almost every case the announcement of the reporter's errand seemed to create a small panic. Conferences were held *sotto voce* aside; earnest and apprehensive debates occurred, and the utmost reserve was shown in answering. Very many declined to say anything whatever about Mr. MILLER's policy, record and charges, but labored to show that he was of gentlemanly appearance and address. Here is a specimen:

"Mr. President, I am informed that Mr. MILLER has made an examination of the books of your Company. Is that correct?"

The President arose, hastily excused himself one moment, and in a confused manner stepped over to the Secretary's desk. The Vice-President was beckoned, and the trio engaged in a brief, but animated conversation. The President soon returned with a very red face and in a nervous, but polite manner, said: "Well, Sir, we are very sorry indeed; we like to give every information to the Press—but really, Sir, we ought not to in this instance."

"Why not? Is it not known that Mr. MILLER made you a visitation and gave you an examination, and the bill of expenses for the same was paid?"

"We really must decline to answer. It might do us a great deal of damage."

"Can you deny that such an examination was made, and that you were charged and paid Mr. MILLER's bill of $250 for such examination?"

"We positively decline to answer. If Mr. MILLER had a bill against us, of course, we should pay it cheerfully, (with a grimace, evidently from painful recollection.) But we do not wish to say anything about our affairs. Mr. MILLER has, of course, called on us, as he has on hundreds of other insurance men. We find him a very gentlemanly person," &c.

Another gentleman subsequently said, "that the Company alluded to, had been 'examined' by Mr. MILLER's method at a cost of $250."

The ordinary range of such charges is said to be from $50 to $500; his predecessor's bills rarely exceeded from $15 to $30, the expenses being items of travel to and from Albany, and board while engaged in the examinations, which were full and brief.

At a prominent insurance office, one of the officers said: "Well, the plain, unvarnished fact is, that we disapprove of Mr. MILLER's system and policy altogether. It is not only useless, but positively bad. It creates a scale of fees and a power that is outrageous. What difference is there in the terms when fees are exacted that are not earned—but exorbitant—is it out of the way to call it black-mailing? I tell you sir, it is an outrage to give any man such a power. You find an insurance-man, if you can, who would dare resist one of Mr. MILLER's examinations—two or three times a year, if he took a fancy to have it so. And the bill would be paid too!"

"Why not resist the payment of such large charges?"

"Ah—why not? Suppose Mr. MILLER makes an unfavorable report of that Company. He can do them serious damage. It is better to pay the bill, grin and bear it."

"Mr. MILLER dares not misrepresent the condition of a company?"

"No—no. He need not do that. But suppose he objects to some of their securities? A very little word from him goes a great ways against a company. Now we don't fear him, as perhaps some weaker concerns do. He cannot find any fault with our assets. But he can annoy us with an examination and make us pay his bill."

Another officer said:

"Our State insurance law gives Mr. MILLER most despotic power. That and the Quarantine abuses are driving away millions of business from this City. See how our commerce is going to Boston and Baltimore. Why, we are building up a enormous business at those places at our expense. I regard Mr. MILLER's policy as bad—very bad. When Mr. BARNES was Superintendent he was very exact—we sometimes thought too much so. But you try all the old sterling companies—well, the new ones, too, but see what they say of Mr. BARNES, even if they dare not say a word about MILLER. Why that man (MILLER) has done more damage by his policy than he knows of himself, or that he can ever remedy. Now I have heard various rumors about him. But I do not care to repeat them."

A very eminent and mature officer said: "I am not afraid of Mr. MILLER, but I don't want to get his ill-will. He could bother us considerably as to his fees and charges; you must ask others. I must not tell tales out of school. But you can bet (with a peculiar wink and smile) if there is any money to be made where MILLER is, he is just the man to find it out—pretty quick too!"

Another said: "You must take into account that Mr. MILLER had to succeed a very capable man. Mr. BARNES, the former superintendent, is an expert—just such a man that business men generally had the utmost confidence in. He understood the insurance system perfectly. All that is worth much in the department he originated. MILLER has not made any improvement. He is a good enough lawyer, but has not the confidence of insurance men. He seems to be a Tammany politician. We don't want such a man. I tell you, today, if a paper was sent around to secure the reappointment of Mr. BARNES, almost every one of us would sign it."

Similar sentiments were frequently expressed elsewhere, and without any prompting from the writer.

Another eminent gentleman said:

"I do not think Mr. MILLER is the right man in the right place. I regard him and his policy as of the Tammany kind, and altogether injurious to the business. Why, who dares to oppose him? He can come here in our office at any time, look over our books, and reject any part of our assets at his pleasure. I know of instances where he has thus rejected securities that almost any business man would pronounce good. Suppose he throws out those securities, and our accepted assets are not enough. Instantly he can send to the Attorney-General, close our business, and appoint any of the TWEED family, or a Sixth Ward politician, if he chooses, as receiver. Why should this be so only with our business? Think of a similar law and an inspector for the dry-goods business. Think of such an inspector going into A. T. STEWART's, or H. B. CLAFLIN's establishments, examining their books, rejecting their bills receivable, &c., as assets, and instantaneously closing them up, without trial by Judge or jury! How would that work, with enormous fees for 'examining'? I tell you Sir, there never was more glaring injustice. Mr. MILLER most decidedly has not the proper degree of qualification for the office, and business men do not regard him with the confidence they wish to. Such a state of things is a wrong to the insurance capitalists, the widows, orphans, fatherless and needy."

The reporter interrogated the President of a certain company, and was answered: "Well, if you was the President of any of these companies, you would be mighty careful not to say anything against Mr. MILLER. We can't tell you whether he examined our books, or if we paid him anything. We feel like keeping on the right side of him." [Spoken in a nervous manner, with an evident pinching of the shoe.]

The President of a large company entered into a lengthy and elaborate defense of Mr. MILLER, who, he alleged, was not only thoroughly capable but perfectly honest; that he had not and could not make a dollar out of his position beyond his regular salary; that previous to his assuming charge of the Insurance Department, he had accumulated in the legal profession a handsome income; that he lived no more extravagantly since than he did before; that he had been not only lenient but discreet in his administration, and that only the weaker and more uncertain of the companies could find any fault with him.

[Out of all the many places visited but five expressed such opinions.]

Forty-three utterly refused to say anything about him, except that he was a courteous, astute business man, and evidently a well-qualified lawyer.

One very eminent insurance officer stated that Mr. MILLER always had been in comfortable circumstances in life, and had liberal ideas; probably expected to pay the hotel expenses of the delegates to the recent National Insurance Convention, out of his private purse, as he had invited them with a personal guarantee that their traveling and board bills should be paid. This was done before the Convention was publicly announced. Mr. MILLER had not spoken upon the matter of expenses to any of the insurance companies, but then a few of the officers met and levied a tax upon the companies to meet the bills. This gentleman was asked: "Did all the companies share in paying this tax?"

(Nervously) "We don't think any should refuse. There was about $200,000,000 of capital represented, and the expense was but a flea-bite, divided around, especially when the benefits to result were taken into account."

"But were there not a number who demurred, or refused to pay the tax, or have anything whatever to do with the Convention?"

[In a cautious, agitated manner,] "Well, some always hang back in all reforms; but they will all come into it."

"Those bills, that you call a 'flea-bite'—were they not rather heavy?"

[Uneasily, but smiling.] "Well, they did rather surprise us. There was a positively-expressed wish of all that the Committee should entertain, regardless of expense, and wished to show the delegates, their wives and guests every possible attention. So, of course, the carriage, steam-boat, and Fifth-avenue Hotel bills were pretty steep. But nobody said anything against it, you know.

"Have not some of the most eminent insurance officers, by their silent expressions, if not, indeed, by voice, plainly deprecate the whole experiment?"

"Yes, a few old fogies."

"But some are of invulnerable standing as to their own and their company's character. They claim that all this expensive convention has accomplished is agreeing upon a uniform blank for statements for all the States. Is that so?"

"Yes, but that is a valuable point."

"Is that blank worth the cost of between $9,000 or $10,000?"

"It will be worth it with future benefits that we expect."

A more eminent authority said: "Mr. MILLER, be he a good or bad man, I will not say. But he has managed badly. In some things he has done great wrong. You may argue the best that you can for his character, capability and intentions, he is totally unfit for the office. If the majority of the insurance companies dare talk to you, as I have reason to believe they have talked among themselves, and as some have spoken to me, they will indorse what I have said. We want a change, and heaven save us from another politician in the place."

Another one declared similar sentiments. Pointing to the new clause of the last session law, requiring the payment to the State Superintendent of one-fifth of one per cent. on all transfers of securities, he exclaimed: "If that is not diabolical intrigue, I don't know. Where does the money go—ask MILLER!"

The facts are too strong to doubt or evade. The community generally are distrustful and discontented with the State Insurance Superintendent, and were it not for the terrorism his almost unlimited scope of power inspires, there would be a general revolt against him.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Stewart *vs.* Drake, Surges *vs.* Bissell, Hill *vs.* Day, Williams *vs.* Sarjeant; judgments affirmed with costs.

Collins *vs.* Bennett, Woods *vs.* Lafayette-White *vs.* Corlies, Hutchings *vs.* Miner; judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Florence *vs.* Hopkins; judgment modified by directing a modification of the judgment of the Court below, &c.

McCord *vs.* The People, &c.; judgment of Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions reversed and judgment for defendant.

The People *ex rel.*, Blossom *vs.* H. A. Nelson, Secretary of State; order of the General Term reversed and that of the Special Term affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel Fowler *vs.* Bull; Sage *vs.* Volkening.—Motion denied, with $10 cost.

Fellows *vs.* Heeman.—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Bernan *vs.* Berrian.—Motion granted.

Carey *vs.* Grant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—NOV. 21.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots *vs.* Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; judgment for plaintiff.

William J. Emmett *vs.* The Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 21.

By Judge Brady.

Hoppok *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Timken *vs.* Schleien; motion granted.

Winans *vs.* Hart; motion granted.

Weil *vs.* Solomon; reference ordered.

Mills *vs.* Waterson; allowance granted.

Francois *vs.* Link; motion granted.

The Fourth National Bank *vs.* Morrell et al.; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 21.

By Judge Jones.

The Gaylord Manufacturing Company *vs.* Sarah O. Allen; motion decided.

Henry McGuckin *vs.* Julia A. Coulter; order of Sept. 29, 1871, vacated without costs.

Joseph R. Stuyvesant *vs.* Gottleib Griessler; extra allowance granted.

John D. Hamlin *vs.* Charles W. Barker; motion granted.

Joshua N. Perkins *vs.* Wentworth S. Butler; order directed to be entered.

Edward T. Davis *vs.* Maria Davis; guardian ad litem appointed and order directed to be entered.

Edgar H. Reeves *vs.* Abraham Denike; motion denied without costs.

Mary Ann Clark *vs.* Lawrence Ennis; (see opinion.)

William Watson *vs.* David L. Gardiner; motion decided; (see opinion.)

UNITED STATES COURT—IN ADMIRALTY—NOV. 21.

By Judge Blatchford.

John G. Chase *vs.* The Bark *Alice Taintor*; libel dismissed with costs.

B. F. Sherman *vs.* John Mott; decree for libelants with order of reference.

New-York Harbor Protection Company *vs.* The Schooner *Clara*; libel dismissed with costs.

A. M. Cox *vs.* The Steam-propeller *Clara Clarita*; decree for libelants, with order of reference.

Henry Benary *vs.* The Ship *Prince Albert*; decree for libelant, with order of reference.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 273—*L. W. Mason vs. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Allen, Collector*, and *Ferguson, Assessor*. No. 274—*P. R. Mason vs. Delano, Commissioner*, and *Allen and Ferguson*; and *P. R. Mason vs. Delano and Jisson, Collector, Webster, Assessor*, and *Hart, Deputy*.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. These were actions brought to recover damages for the seizure of the plaintiffs' rectifying establishment, and for incidental damages. The bills were dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and that question is brought here for final adjudication.

In the first of the cases the plaintiff and the defendants, Allen and Furguson, are described as citizens of the State of Illinois. The other defendant, Rollins, is said to be of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and a citizen of the State of ——, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In the second case the bill describes the plaintiff and Allen and Ferguson as citizens of Illinois, and Delano is described as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and no citizenship assigned. In the third case the plaintiff is described as a citizen of Illinois, and the defendants are named in their respective official characters, nothing being said as to their citizenship.

Upon this description of the parties the appellants contend that the Court below had jurisdiction to hear and determine the issue presented by the pleadings; and the Government contend that neither of the bills contain sufficient allegations to give the Circuit Court jurisdiction under the act of 1789 or subsequent enactments, and that they were properly dismissed.

E. Roby for appellants; B. H. Bristow for the Government.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—NOV. 21.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

THE CITY'S LIABILITY FOR THE CONDITION OF ITS STREETS.

Maria Jahn, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.—On Christmas Eve, 1866, the husband of deceased was walking along Seventy-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, when he fell into an excavation, and his head striking a stone, death was the result. His widow now brings this suit to recover $5,000 for the loss. On the part of the City it was contended by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan that the excavation was made by a plumber, without any permit, and at so late an hour of the day that the City authorities could have no constructive notice of its existence before the time when the accident occurred. On a motion to dismiss, on these latter grounds, the Court held that the question as to whether there was time for the authorities to receive notice was a question for the jury.

The jury not having agreed at the hour of adjournment, the Court ordered a sealed verdict.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.

The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Nov. 22: Nos. 343, 472, 385, 375, 408, 409, 337, 391.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Nos.
176—Losee vs. Mathews.
178—The People ex rel. Redmond vs. Wood.
179—Harris vs. Badetty.
180—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
183—Palmer vs. Richmond Iron Mining Co.
184—Barker vs. Elias.
185—Drakes vs. Rogers.
187—Struber vs. Taber.
189—Bolles vs. Dorman.
200—Day vs. Ruprecht.
201—Stokes vs. Johnson.

Nos.
202—Haight vs. the Mayor.
203—Mitchell vs. Read.
204—Turner vs. See.
200—Gottberg vs. North American Fire Insurance Co.
206—Corn Exchange National Bank vs. Smallwood.
207—Bodine vs. Carroll.
251—The People ex rel. Allardice vs. Commissioners of Taxes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
163—Halle et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
325½ (R. C.)—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
169—Tellman et al. vs. Brunner et al.
473—Lindmeyer et al. vs. New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
275—Purrington, Jr., vs. The Nat'l Spring Co. et al.
321—Hendricks et al. vs. Burke et al.
333—Arend vs. Liverpool, New-York & Philadelphia Steam-ship Company.

Nos.
495—Hartman vs. Kelly.
73 (R. C.)—Nat. Park Bk. vs. Todd.
1905—Keith vs. The Mayor.
497—Hazard vs. Gallatti.
499—Ehlers vs. Kelly.
501—Trustees of N. Y. P. E. Public Schools vs. Ross.
502—Trustees of N. Y. P. E. Public Schools vs. Young.
1713—Young vs. Kilpatrick.
503—Maguire vs. Farday.
503½—N. Y. and Harlem R.R. Co. vs. Fealey.
505—Packer vs. Kelly.
507—Nat. City Bank of N. Y. vs. Worth.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
6—Am. Tontine Life and Savings Ins. Co. vs. Hermanspaun.
13—Flynn vs. Bank for Savings, &c.
14—Agate vs. Mendez.
23—Russell vs. Lynch.
34—Goodenough vs. Manning.
42—Flynn vs. Bank for Savings, &c.

Nos.
43—Mayer vs. Ackenburgh.
47—Godfrey vs. Dickel.
52—Parish vs. Andrews.
58—In re Delaney vs. Reilly.
66—Edey vs. Persch.
67—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Cadle, Jr.
70—Oertel vs. Jacobys.
73—Depew vs. Dewey.
74—Dovey vs. Litchfield.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
1161—Trevor et al. vs. Smith et al.
1645—Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.
665—Taylor et al. vs. Perrin et al.
869—Smith vs. Frost.
1211—Duncan vs. Fertilizing Co.
1233—Creed vs. Mutual Protective Life Association Society of the United States.
1235—Jenkins vs. Donan et al.
1241—Alger vs. Pickert.

Nos.
274—Philbrick vs. Dallett et al.
343—Pichen vs. Levy et al.
227—Ross vs. Collins, impleaded, &c.
1091—Duvall, Executor, &c., vs. St. James L. E. Church.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Co.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
789—Blant vs. Marx.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
273—Meyer vs. Apfel et al.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 12 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
946—Honigsberger, (by guardian,) vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-avenue R. R. Company.
1045—McEvoy vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1064—West et al. vs. Curry.
1101—Crandall vs. Hawkins.
1102—Same vs. Same.
1109—Derrickson vs. McGuire.
847—N. Y. Lith. and Eng. Co. vs. Am. Tontine Life and Savings Ins. Co.

Nos.
1044—McKnight vs. Gonnoud.
1301 (B. O.)—Schott, Ad'x, &c., vs. Wright et al.
1302 (B.O.)—Same vs. Same.
1122—Fielding et al. vs. Martin.
1121—Budlong vs. Andrews.
787—Holt vs. Hunt.
1083½—Schaffer vs. Mason.
1084—Shaw vs. Theis.
1042—Crimmins vs. Catherwood.
1077—Owen vs. Randall.
1085—Germania Bank vs. Patterson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6892—McArdle vs. Niles.
6458—Rummel vs. Carleton.
6320—Michaels vs. Schwab.
6764—Siegel vs. Martin.
6966—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Payne.
6971—Hutton vs. Baron.
6978—Bates vs. Flore.

Nos.
6879—Van Sacks vs. Hurlbert.
7016—Haffner vs. Hubner.
7029—Shanahan vs. Sweeny.
7030—McDevitt vs. Cassidy.
7032—Tracy vs. Zittlosen.
7035—Jordan vs. Nye.
7034—Steinrich vs. Wright.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7139—Charlock vs. Krager.
6636—Bancroft vs. Kidd.
6989—Crawford vs. Williams.
7249—Arnstein vs. Tannenbaum.
7205—Janes vs. Care.
7413—White vs. Kearney.
7405—Winner vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
7237—Krause vs. Kepler.

Nos.
7366—Platt vs. Serrell.
7385—Lockwood vs. Jones.
7391—Linnemann vs. Babcock.
7398—Haskell vs. Hillier.
7399—Orr vs. Holmes.
7387—Waite vs. Broadway and Seventh-av R. R. Co.
7341—Biel vs. Koelber.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
7975—Benjamin vs. Thomas.
8053—Donovan vs. Sanderson.
8057—Heilman vs. Shelly.
— —Ryan vs. Bigelow.
7328—Gross vs. Christ.
— —Weber vs. Volhardt.
7201—Dorn vs. Helfkiel.
7797—Foster vs. Murray.
7910—Harris vs. Fuller.

Nos.
7963—Saltonstall vs. Fonti.
7966—Newton vs. Berry.
7967—Same vs. Same.
7968—Same vs. Same.
7969—Same vs. Same.
7973—Williams vs. Warner.
8061—Oppenheim vs. Benning.
8062—Sanger vs. O'Neil.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Thomas Booth and John Slattery; forgery.
2—The People vs. John C. McCord; burglary.
3—The People vs. Thomas B. Moylan; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Herman Miller and Annie Easley; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Robert Palmer, James Palmer, and James Melia; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Bernard Smith; grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Theo. F. Luidseg, George Mason, and Henry Palmer; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John Pettit; felonious assault and battery.
9—The People vs. Philip McGenerty; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Frank Craig; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. John McCoy; receiving stolen goods.
12—The People vs. Nelly Grey; grand larceny from the person.

The Death at Castle Garden.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of WILLIAM RUSSELL, who lived at No. 28 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, and in relation to whose death some sensational stories have appeared. He was much under the influence of liquor when last seen alive, and was in the saloon No. 15 Washington-street, where he was refused any thing stronger than soda water, in consequence of his condition. The story that he quarreled with DANIEL MCHENRY, the proprietor, was totally disproved, as MCHENRY was not at home and did not see RUSSELL. There was no evidence as to how the deceased had fallen into the water at the Battery, where the body was found, but there was no reason to suppose that it was other than accidental, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

The Brunswick Succession—The Emperor at Blankenburg—Significance of Prince Gortschakoff's Visit—A Sad Accident—Anniversaries of Victories—Affairs in Parliament—A German War Treasure—General Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1871.

We have a pretty lively week "in high life" behind us. Not only has the seasonable centennial sports claimed their share of fashionable entertainments, but the presence of the Russian Chancellor, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, has likewise greatly enlivened our diplomatic saloons. The Emperor opened the week by proceeding in full state, accompanied by the Princes, to Castle Blankenburg, one of the Duke of BRUNSWICK's residences. The circumstance is remarkable, because, for a long period, the two Courts have not lived at all on friendly terms. The sporting entertainments and the Emperor's journey were, however, undertaken with a certain amount of ostentation making the contrast doubly conspicuous. This has given rise to the circulation of a report—supported by the usually well-intended *Elberfeld Gazette*—that either at or before the shooting an agreement was come to between the meeting potentates regarding the question of the Brunswick succession. That is one of the many sore points in German politics. The Brunswick people are split into two hostile camps, fierce particularists and Prussian haters, and as fierce centralists and Pro-Prussians. The Duke was suspected of siding with the former, and as the next heir to the Crown is the Ex-King of Hanover, a rumor obtained currency some months ago of the Duke's having settled the crown finally upon the Crown Prince of Hanover and made things so fast that all prospects of annexation to Prussia seemed cut off. This rumor, though possibly not unfounded, was certainly premature; if it was correct the Salzburg interview has effected a great change in these combinations by the friendly intervention of FRANCIS JOSEPH, the nearest friend of the royal exile at Hietzing. It is believed that a final convention has now been concluded, settling the Crown on the HOHENZOLLERNS, while the GUELPHS, resigning definitely their claims, are to be restored to their extensive private possessions. The Duke of BRUNSWICK seem to be highly gratified at the honor of the Imperial visit, for he has ordered the apartments occupied by His Majesty to be called, in permanence, "the Emperor's apartments," as which they will probably be shown to visitors for centuries to come. Yesterday the Emperor, likewise in state, entertained the Berliners by a performance of the annual hunt of St Hubert in the neighboring Grunewald. Half Berlin was present at the sport. Though His Majesty is confessedly a bad horseman, he looks remarkably well in the saddle, and his horses being trained for his peculiar seat, with peculiar ease, his defects are not easily observed. A grand dinner in the palace of Grunewald followed the sport. Today the Emperor means to be off to Mecklenburg to shoot, and he will probably be detained there by the excellent sport till the middle of next week.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S VISIT.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's presence at Berlin could not, under any circumstances, have failed to be interpreted into a political event. The semi-official *Correspondenz Stern* has, however, invested it with special interest, by calling attention to it as "of more than ordinary significance." Of course, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and Prince BISMARCK had a private interview; and the Russian Chancellor, who only stayed a few days, was also received by the Emperor. This says the *Correspondenz Stern*, may be regarded as the "concluding scene of the interview of Salzburg." It may, therefore, be assumed that the rumors in vogue, some weeks ago, of a Russo-German understanding existing before the Salzburg meeting, and to which, by the latter, Austria became a party, "shaking," in the words of the papers, "hands with St. Petersburg via Berlin," were correct. Some additional light is thrown on the Austro-German treaty by the publication of a document discovered in the Tuileries, and relating to an interview between the King of Prussia and Lord CLARENDON, in 1868. "I know," said the King, "that France is ready for war, and that her armies were never better organized than now. We are ready, too, but I do not desire war. France would undoubtedly have Austria for an ally, for nowadays alliances are indispensable. We might have Russia on our side, but that alliance would hardly suit Prussia. The German nation has no sympathies for Russia." The King clearly perceived how unpopular a Russo-German alliance would be, in spite of the friendly feeling subsisting between the Courts—than which nothing could be more intimate; and he evidently intended the Austrian alliance as a substitute more popular with the people, though probably less so with himself. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's visit was distinguished by an unfortunate accident, to which the military attaché to the Russian Legation, Col. VON DOPPELMAIR, a man of not more than thirty, became a victim. Riding for pleasure in company with a Captain of the Prussian Dragoon Guards, he changed horses with the latter, and this horse being an unruly animal, he was thrown off and broke his neck. Funeral there was none, but the body was conveyed with the highest honors to the railway station, accompanied by the Emperor's Aide-de-camp, the Russian Chancellor, and a full representation of the Diplomatic Corps, to be conveyed to his native town, Riga.

ANNIVERSARIES OF VICTORIES.

We have also celebrated some anniversaries of last year's victories, viz., the storming of Bourget and the capitulation of Metz, both of which the Emperor made the topic of congratulatory addresses in the midst of his sporting pursuits. A less gratifying commemoration took place at the scene itself of the glorious event commemorated, viz., at Metz. Here some of the French part of the population employed the reminiscence as an occasion for a Pro-French demonstration. Bills were posted at the corners of the principal streets, bearing the following words: "French citizens! It is a year today since our ancient City of Metz was delivered up to the northern barbarians by the treason of a miserable man. We have nothing left but the sorrow for the loss of those fallen in defense of their country. Let us honor them by cultivating no thought in our hearts but to avenge them and liberate ourselves!" The authorities are said to be anxious to detect the author of this patriotic summons and to bring him to condign punishment, for the pro-French sentiment of the population of Metz still remains a grievous thorn in their side, which they find it difficult to bear with.

AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Our Parliament has not made as great progress this week as had been expected, and the fault seems to rest mainly with the Federal Council, which is somewhat dilatory in its deliberations. At any rate it has the Coinage bill on its conscience, forming a prominent feature in this year's programme, and destined to have been brought before Parliament some days ago, whereas it is still in the hands of the Council. Originally not without defects, the measure has, by repeated pluckings, been stripped of some of its best feathers, though it must be allowed a few unsightly ones have disappeared likewise in the process. Thus it is an undeniable improvement to have the thaler standard finally eliminated by the decision to coin no fifteen-mark piece. Those pieces would have been equivalent to five thalers, and as that is now a current value, they would in all likelihood have usurped the place destined for the twenty-mark piece, moreover, the five marks difference would not have been considerable enough to add so far to the size of the latter as to make the pieces easily distinguishable. The thirty-mark pieces have been retained, but it is hoped that they will likewise fall under the projected attacks of a party in Parliament. At any rate Government is not going to stand up in their defense. Making allowance for this improvement it is, however, an undoubted change for the worse that the international character, only prospectively attained, has been again and entirely dropped. It would have been an easy matter to add so much to the weight of the mark and to the twenty-mark piece as to make them fully equivalent to the English shilling and sovereign, and that effected an international coinage would have been practically attained, as other States might be expected soon to conform to this system. At all events, the acceptance by two great commercial countries would have marked it out as the system of the future. The German Governments have declined to take this desirable step, considering, as they say, that diplomatic negotiations must necessarily precede the introduction of an international standard. The fact is, they had made up their minds to nothing at all, as was plainly indicated by previous utterances in the Press and in the Council. Many stood up for the florin, almost as many for the franc, and so not to commit themselves they resolved to do nothing. Another defect of the present bill is, that it does not provide for the withdrawal from circulation of the present coin. Thus the immediate practical effect must be, instead of removing, to multiply the confusion by adding one more standard to the seven already in existence; and it is a very small offset to this loss to have general legal validity conferred on the new coin in all money transactions. It will, of course, depend upon the decision of Parliament if the bill is to stand in its present condition, but considering the little favor it finds among Deputies, and the great opposition it meets with, it is not expected to be made more pointed and vigorous in the next stage, but rather to be still more weakened into a merely permissive measure. As the bill now stands, both standards, gold and silver, are legalized—the twenty-mark piece corresponding fully to six and two-thirds thalers, the mark to ten groschens. The mark is divisible by ten into groschens, the groschens by ten into pfennigs, and the pfennig, in Bavaria, by two into half-pfennigs. The gold-pieces are to be coined out of an alloy of 9 gold to 1 copper, 62.775 twenty-mark pieces being minted out of one pound of pure gold. Allowance is made for .002 in value by .0025 in weight of each piece. The State Governments have retained their right of coinage after a somewhat stiff struggle, but the Imperial Government has insisted on its supreme control over the various coinages. Adding to this privilege it will collect and retain at the expense of the delinquent State whatever light pieces come under its notice. The thickness of the pieces is determined at eighteen millimètres for the ten-mark piece, at twenty-two and one-half millimèromantres for the twenty-mark piece, and at twenty-five millimètres for the thirty-mark piece. One side of the pieces is in all cases to be marked with the Imperial eagle, the reverse bearing the effigy of the local Sovereign. Germany being effected on this side by the addition of the common motto, "God with us." This motto has been in use in Prussia for a long time. Originally it was proposed to employ the motto, "Union makes strong," but the Prussians ultimately carried the day.

A GERMAN WAR TREASURE.

The bill on the creation of a German war treasure has met with continued and violent opposition, and has at length been carried only by the personal authority of Prince BISMARCK himself. Your readers are aware of the reasons adduced for its vindication. Money is required to make war; time is required to pass a financial bill enabling Government to mobilize, and time is just what is of most moment immediately after the declaration of war. Minister VON DELBRICK pointed out that even the realization of money by the sale of Government stock would be objectionable at such a time, inasmuch as it must be attended with a pecuniary loss, which it is the object of the measure to prevent. To this plea the London *Times* very pertinently and happily opposes the following calculations: In no case can the sale of Government stock, even at the outbreak of a war, be expected to involve a greater loss than fifteen per cent. of its value. Such a loss would be more than compensated by three years' interest on the proposed treasure. Is it to be inferred thence that Germany contemplates a fresh war with certainty before the end of so short a period as three years? The German progressists fully appreciate the force of this argument, and have cited it freely in impugnation of Government's proposition, thus urging M. BISMARCK to the use of a threat, which at length disarmed them. It was, that if the Treasure bill was not passed the German war treasure should not be abolished. This gained over the Prussians to his side, preferring to have the Empire pay than themselves alone.

GOVERNMENT ON CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES.

A discussion of no small importance was provoked by M. BISSING, a Mecklenburg Deputy's motion, to enact that every State incorporated in the Union should be governed on constitutional principles. Of course this was meant chiefly for the benefit of the Grand Duchies, which the mover represented. The two Mecklenburgs, it may be explained, are constitutionally still some centuries backward in comparison with the present age. Their Constitution is the last relic of mediæval feudalism in all its vigor. It is not absolutist, but oligarchical. This makes Mecklenburg so very aristocratic a corner of the German Empire. The Grand Dukes are not credited with over great eagerness to introduce parliamentary government, but even if they desired they could not do so, because the chief power is in the hands of the landed aristocracy. The other classes have absolutely no representation whatever. Now it is contradiction in the highest degree that any Mecklenburger should enjoy the rights of a German citizen and return a member to the omnipotent Parliament, and yet at home to be at the mercy of a feudalist squirearchy, that can do practically what it pleases on its own grounds, except, perhaps, hanging or shooting a man. The consequence is, as recent returns show, that emigration is still at its height in the Grand Duchies, which pour their population annually by thousands into the freer regions of the West. The Mecklenburg deputies have made several serious efforts to gain constitutional government, but Parliament has invariably refused to pass a bill of so special and local a character. Now that it is more generalized, applying to all States, it has proved more fortunate. The Mecklenburg Minister, M. VON BULOW, tried his best to resist the motion, even by promising a voluntary reform, initiated by the Grand Dukes, and some of the old feudalists likewise ventured a rusty lance or two, pointed with arguments some centuries old, against the sword of modern brass wielded by M. BUSING and Prof. VON TREITSCHKE, but the Assembly declared in favor of the latter by 185 votes out of 273. Prince BISMARCK is considered friendly to the reform, but it is doubted if the Federal Council will add its sanction at once. By the by, Mecklenburg is by no means the only State requiring the paternal care of the Imperial legislation. There is a local dispute now awaiting the decision of Parliament attesting at least one State more to need a little modern civilization quite as sadly. The Prince of Lippe Detmold has by the exercise of his own serene will and pleasure canceled the existing Game laws, reclaiming for himself the right of chase on the few square miles constituting his Principality. To enforce this claim he has enlisted the armed force on his side; not his own, because so diminutive a Princedom does not sport an army of its own; but by inviting the Prussian officers garrisoned in his capital to the sport he has obtained the services of the gallant Prussian Fifty-fifth to keep the Lippe Detmolders off from his usurped shooting-grounds. Since some weeks a pleasant little game is consequently going on between the Prince and his people. The Prince goes out shooting, or rather with the intention of shooting, keeping the people off by Prussian military. But his subjects invariably take the field earlier, and though abstaining from the use of firearms, or open resistance to the arm of law, by means of sticks and clubs and rattles and cries they succeed in driving all the game off the ground, so that his serene Highness takes a walk with his gun for nothing. Believing unreservedly in the omnipotence of Parliament, the Lippe Detmolders have brought the case now to its hearing.

THE BUDGET.

The budget has not been laid fully before the Reichstag, much less has it been passed. I can inform you, however, that it amounts in toto to 110,500,800 thalers. The aggregate of local budgets to be covered by State legislation amount to more than twice this sum, viz.: 260,000,000 or 270,000,000. Ninety millions go to the army, 5,000,000 to the navy, 1,500,000 to the Foreign Office, 10,000,000 are set apart as an administrative fund, and the remainder goes in smaller sums, varying from 4,000 thalers and less to 80,000, to the minor departments. The income side of the account is not unfavorable. It must be allowed that German financiers have a rare proficiency in overestimating expenses and underestimating income, so as to insure a surplus; but even making allowance for this, considering the late war it is wonderful how well the income by customs duties and taxes has kept up. The estimates for 1872 are:

	Thalers.
Customs	25,000,000
Excise on salt	10,500,000
Excise on beer	3,200,000
Excise on spirits	10,300,000
Excise on beet-root sugar	12,000,000
Profits of the Post-office	3,000,000
Profits of the Telegraph Administration	6,000
Profits of the Government railways in Elsass Loraine	3,000,000
War indemnity paid to War Office for re-equipment	7,270,000
Steam duties on bills of exchange	1,350,000
A portion of last year's loan alloted to naval purposes	1,222,000
Contribution of German States not incorporated in the Customs Union	1,068,000

To the total of these sums, amounting to seventy-eight millions thalers, another thirty-two millions will consequently have to be added for the exchequers of the various States supplied by what is called "matricular contributions."

A PERMANENT PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

The present House of Parliament answers its purpose very well, but it was meant only as a temporary habitation for the august assembly, and a committee has been sitting, by order of Prince BISMARCK, to frame a plan for the erection of a permanent house, to correspond in its proportions and architectural grandeur to the noble purpose for which it is designed, and to found a lasting memorial of the unification of Germany. Expense will not be grudged so long as the object is attained. The committee has reported in favor of the Königsplatz, where the building is to form one side of the square, leaving a space between it and the monument of 180 yards. Prizes have been offered for architectural designs, which are to be completed in rough draft by five months hence. The best drawing is to receive one thousand Fredericksd'or, the second two hundred. A committee of judges is to be appointed containing seventeen members, viz.: Six competent architects, three members of the Federal Council, and eight members of Parliament.

The Latest Nevada Sensation—The Man Who Falls Dead and Revives Again.

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Nov. 10

A new importation to this city kicked up such a row about town night before last that the police and many others began to think about half the people in town were dropping down dead in their tracks. First, a man had dropped down dead at a house on such a street, then a man had fallen down in a dying condition in another place, and soon it was in another place that a man "lay dying." At length it was discovered that one man was doing all the dying. He had then died about half a dozen times, and had been so often restored to life that he was almost too drunk to die naturally. He first went into a house on D-street, took a fit and fell so dead that with all the stimulants that could be poured down his gullet he refused to come to life until the woman of the house became half frightened out of her wits, and blew her whistle for a policeman, when lo! a miracle, the dead man got upon his pins and ran away. He next went into another house of the same class in the same street and died there, falling headlong to the floor with such utter abandon as to shake the whole house. The women were terribly frightened; they poured water on his face, bathed his head and as fast as he revived a little turned brandy (the only thing besides whisky or gin that he could swallow) down his throat. He went for brandy like a kitten after new milk, and as soon as he had swallowed all in sight relapsed in the hope of being revived again with the congenial resuscitator. Finding that a physician had been sent for, he recovered, and got out of the house. When he next fell dead we do not know, but, during the night, he went to SCOTT's dance-house, on South C-street, and fell, dead as a door-nail. Water outside and brandy inside, with talk of bringing in a policeman, set him on his pins, and he departed. He afterward went to EVAN's chop-house, corner of C and Union streets, and, going back to the filter, drew a glass of water, and, while trying to drink it, took two or three steps backward, jumped high in the air, then came down like a thousand of brick between the rows of tables, to the great consternation of the two waiters. There he lay at full length his head thrown back, and only the whites of his eyes visible to all appearances, as dead as a door-nail. The boys sopped him and mopped him with cold water, rubbed his head and did all they could for him, but he was to all appearance stone dead. His face was white, no pulse could be felt, and his eyes were set in his head with not a bit of "speculation" in them. One of the waiters was about going for a doctor, when the dead man suddenly lifted his head and began laughing. Leaving the dumbfounded waiters, he stalked away, no doubt to die in some place where his favorite revivers were more likely to be found. Those who saw his performance and assisted in restoring him, say that they would have sworn that he was a dying, and then a dead man, not believing such a piece of acting possible with any human being. He seemed, they say, to have the power of instantly stopping the beating of his pulse, and of changing the healthful appearance of his face to the pallor of death.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday:

Temperature	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	47	50	52	46
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.88	29.89	..	29.83

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅛	8	Bk. of Common'th.	97
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅛	100	Md. Coal Co.	21¾
500	do.....small	111	200	Con. Coal of Md.	42¾
20,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	114⅛	5	West. U. Tel.	68
8,000	do.	114⅛	11	do.	68⅛
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅞	20	do.	68¼
500	do.....small	112	1500	do...bet. call.	68⅛
40,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	400	do.	68⅛
1,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65,n.	114	400	do.	68¼
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	114⅞	100	Q. Mining.bet.call.	24
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅛	100	do.	24½
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅛	300	do.	24⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	100	Quick Pf.	30¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	65	100	do.	30½
10,000	do.	64½	200	Pac. Mail.bet. call.	47⅜
10,000	do.	64	300	do.	47½
65,000	do......new	64	50	Wells-F. Ex..b. c.	56
1,000	Va. 6s, R., old	51	10	Adams Ex.	85¼
2,000	Va. 6s, Con.	64	10	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	59½
5,000	do..bet. call.	64⅛	50	U. S. Express	58
10,000	Va. St. 6s, Dfd.	29	500	N. Y. C. & H..s15.	92
7,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	26	2500	do.	92⅛
17,000	do.	25¼	10000	N.Y.C.&H.C.b10.	87¼
4,000	do..bet. call.	25½	100	Erie	30⅝
4,000	Va. St. 6s, old	61½	500	do..bet. call.	30¾
500	N. Y. Cen.6s,'83.	91	500	Reading..bet. call.	113¾
4,000	do.	90¼	300	L. S. & M. So.	86⅛
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	92½	100	do.	87¼
6,000	Chi.,Bur.& Q.8s.	110¼	200	do..bet. call.	86⅞
1,000	Mich. So. 2d.	96¾	600	do.	86⅞
1,000	Cen. P. R G. Bs.	103¼	100	Panama	58⅛
3,000	do.	103⅛	300	Union Pacific	28⅛
7,000	U. P. 7s, L.G.Bs.	78¾	200	do..bet. call.	28⅛
19,000	U. Pac. 1st	91¼	800	do.	28⅜
1,000	do.	91⅛	1200	do.	28⅞
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	82	80	Chi. & N. W.	60½
2,000	B.&So.Ill.1st M, 8s, S. F. Bs.	97	100	do..bet. call.	60⅝
11,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	97	50	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90
1,000	H.& St.J.8s,C.B.	94	53	N. J. Central	109½
2,000	Mor. & E. 1st	103¼	300	Chi. & R. I.	102⅛
11,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88	94	200	do...bet. call.	102½
500	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	101	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	63½
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div.	90	23	P., Ft.W.& C. Gtd.	97½
1,000	Tol.,P.&War.2d.	79	500	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	41⅜
			100	do.	41½
			10	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	77
			400	Col., C. & I. Cen.	19

TUESDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was closed at 1 o'clock today, in compliment to the reception of the Grand Duke. The Brokers thus turned into Broad-street, in front of the Exchange, who had no curiosity to see His Imperial Highness, kept up their dealings in the Railways and other Stocks and in Gold until after 4 o'clock P. M. Although a broken market, by the adjournment, there was considerable activity at the morning Board and on the Street, and at strong and advancing prices for the Railroads and most of the Miscellaneous Stocks. The rise since yesterday in Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Western Telegraph was 1@1½ ₱ cent., and the rise on other Roads and on Pacific Mail ½@¾ ₱ cent. The closing Street rates are given below. The market is generally Bullish, and the opinion in favor of a strong upward movement between this time and the New-Year gains strength every day.

The Treasury bought $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund at noon today at 110.64@110.74 ₱ cent. out of a gross offering of $1,302,000. The price paid was almost identical with the sales of Gold in the Gold Room, at 110.62@110.75 ₱ cent. To-morrow, at noon, the Treasury will sell $2,000,000 Gold.

The Public Funds were steady today, on strong quotations from London, but a weaker Exchange market here. Bills on London, sixty days, were done at 109¼@109½ ₱ cent.; the demand dull for Wednesday's steamer on a pretty free offering of Bills.

Money is in free supply at 5@7 ₱ cent., the inside rate being accepted on balances voluntarily left with leading firms, while 6@7 ₱ cent. is paid when the brokers turn out on the Street or at Bank as borrowers. The Banks are discounting for their mercantile dealers with freedom at 7 ₱ cent.

The Stock speculation for a rise in prices on the Railways and the Telegraph and other Miscellaneous Stocks, is taking a wider range from day to day. New favorites appear one after another among the New-York and Western Roads, and when, as in the case of the Union Pacific Stock a few days ago, and in Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi yesterday and today, the upward movement takes form, it is not for 1@2 ₱ cent. advance, but a much more decided rise. In the instance of Reading, last week, the rise was made 2½@3½ ₱ cent. The rise on the Quicksilver Shares is up to 24½ ₱ cent. for the Common and 30½ for the Preferred. The New-York Central, North-Wests, Rock Island, Wabash, St. Pauls, and Erie Stocks were firm today, and ½@1 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday.

There is a growing strength in the First Mortgages of the Central and Union Pacific Roads, and on a moderate supply of Bonds on the market. The Centrals cannot be bought this Afternoon under 103¾ ₱ cent. The Unions, after running up to 92 ₱ cent. yesterday, close 91⅛@91½ ₱ cent. There is really no difference in the security of these mortgages. Both ought to be esteemed as safe as a Railroad Mortgage can well be made. The advantage to the Central Company, up to a recent period, was in securing an earlier market abroad, and in holding their finances under a single, as well as able, banking control in New-York. The Union Company are now following, as well as profiting by, their example.

In the Southern State Bonds there was a further decline of 1 ₱ cent. in Tennessees and of ½@1 ₱ cent. in South Carolinas.

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 21.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92	92⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅛	87¼
Reading	113⅜	113¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅝	102⅝
North-west Common	60½	61
North-west Preferred	90	90
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47⅜
St. Paul Preferred	78½	78⅝
St. Paul Common	55½	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	41⅝	42⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62⅝	63⅛
Western Telegraph	68⅛	68⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅝
Union Pacific	28⅛	28⅝
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	86⅛	87⅛
Lake Shore, Scrip	80	81⅛

The Railroad dealings at the very close, on Broad-street, were strong and active:

PURCHASES OF UNITED STATES 5-20S BY TREASURY.

Hatch & Foote.		Jay Cooke & Co.	
$100 '62, r.	110.61	$600,000 '62, r.	110.74
3,000 '62, c.	110.61	294,400 '64, r.	110.74
5,000 '65, c.	110.61	Baker & Kitchen.	
Drexel, Morgan & Co.		4,500 '62, r.	110.74
93,000 '62s.	110.74		
Total		$1,000,000	

At the close of the day the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	116⅜	5 20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118	5-20 reg., '67	114
5-20 reg., '62	111⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅜
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	5-20 reg., '68	115
5-20 reg. '64	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65	111⅛	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s currency	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114		

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	122	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	30
Md. Coal Co.	21	Mar. Min. Co.	1
American Coal	46	Mar. Min. Co. Pf.	1½
Spring M. Coal	63	Mar. Min. Co., T. C.	24
Canton Co., Balt.	69	Boston W. Power	40
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	71	Wells-Fargo Express	55
Cons. Coal of Md.	42½	United States Ex.	58
West. Union Tel.	68⅛	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	47⅛
Quick. Min. Co.	24½		

And the following for the Southern State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64	S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	24
Tennessee 6s, new	64	Missouri 6s	97
Virginia 6s, old	61½	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	93
Virginia 6s, new	67	La. 6s, Levee bds.	61
Virginia 6s, reg. old	51	La. 8s, L. bs., '75	75
Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	64	California 7s	111½
Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	28½	Rhode Island 6s	101
N. Carolina 6s, old	38	Alabama 5s	65
N. Carolina S. T.	15	Ark. 6s, Funded	53
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & J'ly.	25½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid	Asked.
City 6s, old		100
City 6s, new	102	102½
Camden and Amboy	135	135⅜
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58⅝
Reading	113⅜	113⅝
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	45⅛	45⅜
Northern Central	38½	38⅞
Lehigh Navigation	35½	35⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan		94 sales

There is some surprise felt that the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago should have authorized a million of dollars of additional Stock. Their Road was leased two years ago to the Pennsylvania Company at a rental of 7 ₱ cent., payable quarterly free of all taxes on the then existing Stock. Capitalized at something less than twenty millions to produce this 7 ₱ cent. rental, the Board of Directors were continued, more with a view, as the stockholders understood, to perpetuate the old corporation and to receive and pay the Quarterly Dividends, than for any purpose looking to the increase of Capital or any change in the terms of the lease. They now add about 5 ₱ cent. to the Capital, increasing the lease charge $70,000 a year, and thereby virtually lending the lessees, the Pennsylvania Company, $1,000,000 perpetually at 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Such unexpected action is certainly calculated to impair confidence in the solidity and unvarying value in Stocks under lease guarantee, the income upon which should be esteemed rather in the light of a fixed, perpetual Annuity than in the form of Dividends subject to contingencies.

The revenues for the fiscal year just ended of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, were reported to the annual meeting of the Stockholders at Baltimore this morning, as amounting to $12,557,529, an increase over the previous year of $1,717,158.

Messrs. JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING give notice that the Coupons due May 1, 1871, on the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at their office on presentation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞NOTICE—TO THE HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons due May 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation at our office.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
No. 14 Broad-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THE
7-30 Northern Pacific Gold Bonds
At Par and Accrued Interest in Currency. With their
AMPLE SECURITY
AND
HIGH RATE OF INTEREST
There is no investment accessible to the people which is more
PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

All marketable securities received in exchange at their highest cash value.

Holders of Five-twenties, and all desiring to invest in reliable Bonds, will receive full particulars on application to banks and bankers throughout the country, or to

Jay Cooke & Co.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

In compliance with instructions from the Company, the price of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, from this date until further orders, will be 94 and accrued interest.

The scarcity of, and demand for, really desirable *six per cent. gold* bonds for solid and permanent investments, are evinced by the fact that

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1867 are selling at....115
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are selling at....103
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling at.. 94

These bonds all pay both principal and interest in New-York City, in United States gold coin, and are equally safe for investment.

The reason why FIVE-TWENTY BONDS are so high is because no more can be issued, and the outstanding amount is being rapidly decreased by purchases by the Government from their surplus revenues.

The reason why we think CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS will in time advance to the price of Five-twenties is because no more can be issued; while the operation of their Sinking Fund will soon commence to decrease the amount.

The reason why CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling so low, comparatively, while equally safe, is because the Company are selling Bonds to complete the road. They will all be sold in a short time, and in a few months the road will be finished, when we have no doubt the same result will follow as with FIVE-TWENTY and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. The sinking fund of the Chesapeake and Ohio road go into effect within one year after the completion of the road.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued either coupon or registered—the denominations are as follows:

$100, which cost today....$94 31
$500, which cost today....471 56
$1,000, which cost today....943 12

We buy and sell Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

FISK & HATCH.

☞EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	38	Oil-cake, pks.	852
Broom-corn, bales	124	Beef, pks.	3,728
Cotton, bales	256	Cut-meats, pks.	745
Dried Fruit, pks.	361	Grease, pks.	50
Eggs, bbls.	710	Lard, pks.	686
Flour, bbls.	6,875	Butter, pks.	2,738
Wheat, bushels	128,211	Cheese, pks.	14,855
Corn, bushels	99,023	Tallow, pks.	558
Oats, bushels	45,575	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Rye, bushels	8,350	Starch, boxes	625
Barley, bushels	53,550	Tobacco, hhds.	43
Grass-seed, bushels	3,110	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	8
Beans, bbls.	387	Whisky, bbls.	249
Corn-meal, bags	400	Wool, bales	382
Hops, bales	13	Green Apples, bbls.	79,759
Leather, sides	13,989		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Munch*, for Cork and orders—25,888 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Maggie*, for Cork and orders—1,743 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Isaac Hall*, for Havre—3,408 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—100 boxes Bacon, 10 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 111 bbls. Apples, 259,882 lbs. Lard, 65 boxes Flavine, 3,048 bags Clover-seed, 258 boxes Sewing-machines, 57 cases Essential Oil, 600 bags Coffee, 16 cases Machinery, 13 cases Rubber, 79 bales Rubber, 3 cases Lobelia, 23 pks. Butter, 20 rolls Leather, 51 cases Oil Peppermint, 13 kegs Caviar, 75 bbls. Maizine, 150 boxes Extract Dyewood, 42 pkgs. Machinery, 50 cases Pineapples, 432 cases Preserves, 19 pks. Axes, 7,000 bushels Corn, 8,0.0 bushels Rye, 58 cases Clocks.

By the bark *Kinderdyk*, for Amsterdam—3,885 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *L. F. Munson*, for Cadiz—115,320 Staves.

By the brig *Tibal Cain*, for Marseilles—800 cases Kerosene, 2,850 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *May Stetson*, for Aspinwall—[illegible] tons Coal.

And from Philadelphia for Barbados by the barkentine *Panola*, 2,020 gallons Petroleum in cases.... For St. Martin's, by the brig *Maurice*, 1,000 gallons Petroleum, in cases.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8@$8 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been moderately sought after, and quoted at 34c.@35c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is up to an average in a jobbing way, and values are without further material alteration.

COAL—Has been in rather slack request at drooping prices, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $18; do. House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,280 lbs.; Anthracite, $6@$6 50 ₱ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Has been very dull and nominal; no sales reported. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 6,017 bags; sales, from first hands, none; stock in first hands as made up by Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS, 50,413 bags here, and 65,916 bags at all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted nominally as follows: Ordinary cargoes, 13¾c.@14¼c.; fair cargoes, 14c.@14¼c.; good cargoes, 14¾c.@15c.; prime cargoes, 15¼c.@15¾c., ₱ lb., gold, in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. We now quote nominally as follows: Java at 23½c.@2? ; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16@18c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18c.; Manilla, 16c.@17½c., Mexican, 16½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond. 11½c.@12½.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	4,000
At New-Orleans	8,042
At Mobile	450
At Charleston	1,000
At Baltimore	2,011
At New-York	50,413
Grand total	65,916

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at about previous figures, buyers having had any existing advantage; sales, 2,880 bales, of which 50 bales were to arrive, including 1,524 bales to shippers, 786 bales to spinners, 70 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit. For forward delivery a restricted business has been reported at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb.; sales, 8,700 bales basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c., 100 bales at 18 5-16c.; December and January, 100 bales each, at 18 7-16c., together; January, 700 bales at 18 9-16c., February, 300 bales at 18¾c.; March, 200 bales at 19 1-16c.; April, 300 bales at 19¼c. And today, for November, 700 bales at 18 5-16c., 200 bales at 18¾c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c.; December, 800 bales at 18¾c., 300 bales at 18 5-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c., 200 bales at 18 5-16c., 400 bales at 18⅜c., 300 bales at 18 5-16c.; January, 100 bales at 18¼c., 600 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18½c., 400 bales at 18 9-16c.; February, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 13-16c.; March, 300 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; Exchanged 500 November for 500 December, even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November, 18 5-16c.; December, 18.38c.; January, 18.66c.; February, 18 13-16c.; March, 19.10c.; April, 19.30c.; May, 19.50c. The receipts at this port today were 256 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 12,671 bales, and thus far this week 49,721 bales, against 51,174 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 719,276 bales, against 865,932 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
Middling	18¾	19	19¼	19⅜
Good Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛

FISH—Business has been comparatively slow since our last, and prices have been quoted rather weaker. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17; No. 2 do., $9 50@$11; No. 3 do., $7@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $4@$6; Smoked Herring, 30c.@35c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite limited demand at about former prices. The offerings have been on the increase, giving buyers the advantage. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,450 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 85, very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40, poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75, poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$7 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 35
Extra State	6 50@ 7 00
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 25@10 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 15@$5 10 ₱ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal has been in slack demand at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls.

FRUIT—Trade has been dull in most lines, with prices rather more favorable to buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 40 ₱ box; 300 casks Currants at 8c.@8⅛c.; 40 casks new Prunes at 10⅛c.@10¾c.; 50 cases Sardines at 19¼c., gold, for quarter boxes. Other kinds quiet. We quote new Layer Raisins at $3 40 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 11⅛c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; Currants, 8c.@8⅛c. for new, ₱ lb.; Almonds, 15⅛c.@18c.; Figs, 15c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes, 7½c.@8½c. for old, and 10⅛c.@10¾c. for new; Brazil Nuts, 7½c.@7¾c.; Dates, 7¼c.@7½c.; Filberts, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $9@$9 50 ₱ case; Sardines, 22c.@22½c., currency, ₱ quarter box.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted rather firmer, on a lighter offering of desirable samples, but the demand has been on a rather moderate scale for both shipment and home use, particularly the latter. At the close holders were confident in their views and unwilling to accept less than asking rates, which operated against free movements, though the freight market favored shippers. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 70@$1 75; Red and Amber do. (Winter) at $1 55@$1 68, chiefly at $1 65@$1 68 for Amber, and $1 55@$1 58½@$1 64 for Red; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 60; No. 2 do. at $1 54@$1 55; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 52, afloat; White State at $1 70; Amber State at $1 65 ₱ bushel.... Corn has been moderately active, opening quite firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. The demand has been mainly for home trade purposes, though in part for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 111,000 bushels at 79½c.@80¼c. for Mixed Western afloat, closing at 79½c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 79 for prime do. in store; 77½c.@78½c. for new do.; 82c. for Yellow Western, afloat; and 87c. for White Western, afloat.... Rye has been dull and nominal; Western quoted nominally at 92c.@95c.; State at 96c.@$1 ₱ bushel.... Barley has been in less demand, yet quoted steady at about yesterday's figures, Canada West ranging from $1 15@$1 20 for good to choice samples; sales have been reported of 4,000 bushels two-rowed State, very handsome quality, at $1, an extreme price, and small lots of Western, from cars, at 92c.... Barley-malt has been inactive and somewhat nominal.... Oats have been offered and purchased freely, partly on speculative account, at rather easier prices, though closing with some show of steadiness; sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels at 52½c.@53c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 51½c. for Straight do., in store; 49c.@52c. for Black; 54c.@58c. for ordinary to very choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet but firm. We quote Bags, 14⅛c.@15⅛c.; Bagging, 13¾c.@14c., in round and job lots; Domestic Cloth, 14c.@15c.; sales, 1,000 rolls Ludlow Bagging at 14c.

HEMP—Has been quiet since our last, at about former rates, including American at $160 for Undressed, and $26 @$275 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ₱ ton; Manila, 13¾c., gold; Sisal, 11⅛c.@12c., gold; Jute, 4⅛c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@3¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; sales, 500 bales Manila, on private terms; 300 bales Jute Butts at 3⅛c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Strong and in demand; 4,000 Entre Rios sold at 25c., and 1,000 Buenos Ayres Seconds at 22c., gold, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand and steady at $2 42½@$2 45 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been firm but not active, including common at $1 35, and Lump at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

METALS—A further rise has been noted in Ingot Copper, of which 500,000 lbs. have been sold at 24c.@24¼c. for prompt, and 24½c. for forward delivery, ₱ lb.; Scotch Pig-iron has been offered with more freedom and quoted lower, leading to freer purchases, and closing with more steadiness on the basis of $34@$34 50 for Glengarnock; sales have been reported of 600 tons Glengarnock, 1,300 tons Summerlee, and 200 tons Eglinton, the latter ex ship, on private terms. American steady, but quiet. Of old double-headed Rails, 500 tons were sold on private terms. Lead has been quiet at previous prices. Spelter has been in demand at firm rates; 50 tons Silesian were sold at $6 50, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Pig-tin has been quiet, but without further change as to values. Of Tin Plates, sales have been made of 2,000 boxes Charcoal on private terms, and 2,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8@$8 50, gold, ₱ box. Of Zinc, 25 casks Musselman sold at 9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more active and firm; sales, 106 bbls. new crop, at 60c.@65c.; 465 bbls. do., at auction, at 60c.@70c.; and 50 bbls. old, at 51c.@53½c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds dull. We quote Porto Rico at from 33c.@40c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@25c. for old, and 22c.@37c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@58c. for old, and 60c.@70c. for new, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand and steady on limited offerings, on the basis of $4 75 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 1,500 bbls. at the quoted rate; 390 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5@$7@$8.... Tar has been dull at old rates.... Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand and rather firmer, with sales reported of 220 bbls. merchantable, in lots, at 67½c.@68c.; 300 bbls., in shipping order, at 68½c. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@68½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 65@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The market has been generally tame and weak.... Refined dull, on the basis of 21⅛c.@22c. here, and 21½c.@22⅛c. at Philadelphia, early delivery; sales, 2,500 bbls. first half of December delivery, at Philadelphia, at 21⅛c. ₱ gallon.... Refined, in cases, continues inactive at 26⅛c.@27⅛c.... Crude, in bulk, has been in slack demand, and quoted at 12⅛c.@12½c. for early delivery.... Shipping Crude very dull at about 16¼c.@17c.... Naphtha neglected and nominal at 10¼c.@11¾c.... The Creek quotations were $3 95@$4 on the Upper, and $4 05@$4 10 on the Lower Roads, on a limited call.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been depressed and quoted lower, on rather freer offerings and a limited inquiry. Other kinds very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,130 bbls., for early delivery, at $12 80@$13, chiefly at $12 80@$12 87½ for Western Mess, $9 50@$10 for new Prime to Extra Prime, $11 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a slack demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 12½ for new, seller February; and $14 25 for do., seller March; sales, 500 bbls.... Dressed Hogs continue in slack demand and weak in price at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been in limited request at 9½c.@11c. for Hams, 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¾c. for Bellies, ₱ lb.; sales, 100 pks.... Bacon continues in fair demand for prompt and forward delivery at about former prices; sales, 700 boxes, including 500 boxes Long Clear, early delivery, at 8c.@8⅛c.; 50 boxes Stretford on private terms, and 150 boxes Short Clear, December and January, at 8⅛c.... Lard has been fairly active, but less firm, with rather freer offerings. The main business has been in City, for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 1,800 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for Western Steam, part new, to arrive; 9⅛c.@9¼c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9¼c. for City. For forward delivery sales were reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, including seller November, at 9⅛c.; do. January at 9⅛c.... Beef has been in rather more request within the range of from $6@$11 for Mess; sales 110 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive at from $15@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $17@$21 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $23@$24 for the best brands of new. Sales, 165 bbls.... Butter and Cheese quiet within our previous range.

RICE—Has been in fair jobbing demand at full prices. We quote Carolina at $8 25@$9; Rangoon at $6 87@$7 25, and Patna, $7 50@$7 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—There has been an active call for the better grades of Clover, mostly for shipment, at a further slight improvement in prices, closing firmly; sales, 4,300 bags, part to arrive, at 12⅛c.@12⅜c. for good to choice Indiana, and 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for Ohio. Other kinds dull. We quote Clover at 11⅛c.@12⅜c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 90@$1 92½; Timothy, $3@$3 25, as the extremes; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 20, gold, ₱ 56 lb. bushel.

SOAP—Has been in demand at former figures, including Castile at 12c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1, 8⅛c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been rather less sought after, and values have shown less buoyancy. We quote: No. 1 Nutmeg at 97½c.@$1 02½; Mace at $1 45@$1 47½; Cassia, 36c.; White Pepper, 39½c.@40c.; East Indian Pepper at 18c.@19½c.; Ginger at 9⅛c.@10c.; Pimento at 9⅛c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a moderate movement reported in Raw, mostly in refining grades, checked in part by the reduced offerings and the firmer views of holders. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,267 hhds., 3,845 boxes and 200 bags, including 1,157 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba, part to arrive coastwise, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 10 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10⅛c.; 1,000 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.; 930 boxes do. at 10c.@10⅛c.; 41 boxes do. at 9⅛c.; 1,212 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c., and 200 bags San Domingo at 8c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba strong at from 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; refining Porto Rico at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; grocery grades Porto Rico at 9⅜c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 9⅝c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been less active but held pretty firmly; sales, 85,000 lbs. very common to very choice at 9⅛c.@9⅝c., as to quality, including [illegible] of Western. Of Stearine, 91,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb., for prompt and forward delivery, the latter rate for strictly prime in tierces.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quiet at former prices; sales, 150 hhds. at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.; Seed-leaf dull but steady; 100 cases sundry growths sold at 15c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Spanish [illegible] 60 bales Havana within our previous range, and 300 ceroons San Domingo, in bond, on private terms. Manufactured quiet.

WHISKY—Has been firm and in fair request at 94c. ₱ gallon; sales 270 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less call for berth-room, with an easier range of rates for Grain by steam for Liverpool on a rather more liberal offering of room. The chartering business has been comparatively slow, checked, in part, by the scarcity of vessels, especially of such as are adapted to the wants of Grain and Petroleum shippers, and the firm views of owners. The main call has been for vessels for Petroleum. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 60 bales Cotton, [illegible] 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at [illegible]; [illegible] at 2s. 9d.@[illegible] 40s.; 80 boxes Bacon, by do., at 35s.; small lots of Oats at 30s. For London, by sail, 900 bags of Clover-seed at [illegible]. Also, an American ship, 1,200 tons, with about 1,164 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Cork and orders, a British brig, [illegible] tons, with about 1,500 Quarters Grain at 7s. 4d. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, by sail, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 9¼d. ₱ bushel, [illegible] For Bremen, by steam, 20 tcs. Lard at 45s. ₱ ton. For the Continent direct, a British bark, 278 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a German brig, 278 tons, with about 5,000 cases Petroleum at equal to 30c. ₱ case. For a Mediterranean port direct, a bark, with 2,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Genoa, an American bark, 539 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Barbadoes, a German brig, 408 tons, removed with a cargo of Staves, from Norfolk at $14, with some privileges, involving extra charges. For the Windward Islands and back, a brig, about 200 tons, general cargo, on private terms. Some further Petroleum negotiations were pending at the close.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Extra Spring, $6@$6 50. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 25¾; No. 2 do., $1 21¾; No. 2 Spring, seller December, $1 21¾; December, $1 21¾; January, $1 23½; $1 24. CORN active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41¾c.; Rejected, 40¾c.@41c.; seller November and December, 41¾c.; seller January, 42c.@42¼c.; April, 45c. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 2, 68c.@69c.; Rejected, 55c.@57c. OATS in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 at 30¾c.; Rejected, 26c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 65¼c.@65¾c.; seller January, 65c.@65½c. PORK firm and in fair demand; $11 40@$12 50; seller January, $12 50@$12 62½; February, $12 75@$12 80; March, $12 90@$13. LARD firm and in fair demand; 8⅝c. seller March, 8⅝c. GREEN MEATS in good demand and a shade firmer; Hams, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Shoulders, 3⅛c.@3½c.; Short Rib Middles, 5c.@5¼c. BULK MEATS in fair demand; 4c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, loose; 5⅞c. for Short Rib Middles, in ten or fifteen days; Green Shoulders, 4c. Dry-salted MEATS—Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.; Shoulders, 3c.@3⅛c. WHISKY quiet and unchanged at 87c. Live HOGS active and higher; sales at $4 25@$4 50. FREIGHTS firmer and higher; Corn to Buffalo, 11c.; Wheat, 12c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 214,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 35,000 bushels Rye, 5,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 163,000 bushels; Corn, 158,000 bushels; Oats, 74,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by canal—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 150,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; by rail, Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels. FREIGHTS nominally 17c. on Wheat, 15c. on Corn to New-York. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales, 4,000 bushels Duluth Spring at $1 43; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 43; 10,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 55. CORN lower; sales, 8,000 bushels [illegible] Toledo at 60c. ... OATS steady and lower; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 43c. OATS quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels [illegible] RYE neglected. BARLEY firm; sales, 9,000 bushels Western on private terms. PORK, LARD, SEEDS and HIGHWINES unchanged. CATTLE—Supply, 3,774 head, or 722 cars, against 36 cars the same time last week; sales, 1,200 head; ... 194 Ohio Steers, 1,394 lbs., at $4 25; 204 Kentucky Steers, 1,098 lbs., at $3 75; ... Sheep, 1,168 lbs., at $3 50@$3 75 ... HOGS—Receipts, 16,300 head; prices a shade better; sales ... medium to choice.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 50. CORN quiet; Low Mixed, 65c. BARLEY quiet and steady; sales, 8,000 bushels Canada at $1 07. PEAS in demand; ... CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged: Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24 @$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 14c., Corn 13c., Barley 11c., to New-York; Lumber $4 50 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 76c., to New-York 65c., to Albany, 56c. RECEIPTS by lake, 102,500 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 63,600 bushels Barley, 37,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by canal—36,500 bushels Barley, 5,600 bushels Peas, 540,000 feet Lumber. GRAIN on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water, as nearly as can be ascertained, was as follows: 1,773,000 bushels Wheat, 1,502,000 bushels Corn, 1,268,000 bushels Oats, 504,000 bushels Barley, 204,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—FLOUR in good demand; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 90; Extra do., $6@$6 25; Double Extra do., $6 60@$6 75; Treble do., and higher; ... CORN dull and drooping; Mixed, on track, 46c.; Yellow, sacked, 50c. OATS active and higher; and demand exceeds supply; No. 2 on track, 36c.; Sacked, 41c. BARLEY firm; $1 for prime Minnesota. RYE firm and higher; 74c. WHISKY steady at 88c. TOBACCO strong. HEMP nominal. BAGGING quiet at 16c.@16½c. PORK firm at $13. Dry-salted MEATS unchanged; loose in twenty days in salt, Shoulders, 3½c.@4c.; Clear Rib, 5⅞c.@6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. LARD quiet and unchanged, 8¼c. for Prime. Live HOGS active and higher at $4@$4 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—TOBACCO very active; sales, 100 hhds.; Lugs, $7 25@$9 50; Low to Medium Leaf, $8@$9 50; Good, $11@$15. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR firm with an advancing tendency; Family Extra, $6 50. GRAIN quiet and firm and unchanged. PORK quiet and firm at $12 50 for old and new. BACON steady; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8c., packed. Sugar-cured HAMS firm, at 14⅛c., packed. BULK MEATS in good demand; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7c., packed. GREEN MEATS nominal. LARD steady at 9c.@9¼c. WHISKY firm at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $6 40@$6 60. WHEAT, CORN and BARLEY unchanged. RYE dull and drooping at 78c.@78c. PORK dull and nominal; $12@$12 50 ... seller December and January ... LARD dull and unchanged; ... BULK MEATS and BACON unchanged. Live HOGS higher and in good demand, and less offering; ... WHISKY in good demand and steady; sales at 88c.@89c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 at $1 22¼; seller December $1 22; January, No. 1 at $1 24½. OATS steady; No. 2, 33½c. CORN steady; Mixed, 44. RYE—No. 1, 69c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring at 60c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 21.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 67c. RESIN firm: $4 for strained; $4 12½ for No. 2; $4 50@$6 for Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard, $5 25 for Yellow Dip, $5 35 for Virgin. TAR steady at $2 95.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—COTTON steady and in fair demand; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 6,413 bales; gross, 6,865 bales; exports, coastwise, 54 bales; sales, 5,800 bales; stock, 101,918 bales.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—WHEAT dull and weak. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY unsettled; sales, 1,500 bushels six-rowed Lake Shore, to arrive, at $1. OATS dull; 3,000 bushels at 53c. afloat.

MOBILE, Nov. 21.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 1,272 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,321 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 35,772 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 1,727 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,427 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 24,242 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19c., net receipts, 28 bales; gross, 137 bales; exports to Great Britain, 840 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 21.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 1,619 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,485 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,842 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 21.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 17⅜c.; net receipts, 997 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,117 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 21.—COTTON firm, in good demand; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 3,542 bales; sales, 2,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 1,500 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 21.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 2,480 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅝ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols 93⅝ for both money and the account.

4½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅝ for money and the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, 92⅛; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 21—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97⅜@97⅝ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 21—Rentes 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—11½ A. M.—COTTON.—The market opened firm. Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm: the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, including 27,500 American.

1½ P. M.—COTTON firm: the sales of the day are 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s.@11s. 7d. for California; 11s. 2d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 10d. for Red Winter. Corn, 29s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Barley, 4s. ₱ bushel. Oats, 3s. 2d. ₱ 45 lbs. PROVISIONS—Lard, 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 9⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. Sales 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—Evening.—TURPENTINE, 50s.@51s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 21—4½ P. M.—Sugar to arrive closed 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mignon—Miss Christine Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Solon Shingle and The Victims—Mr. John E. Owens.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—The Pet of the Public—Annie Lonsdale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ticket-of-Leave Man—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Our American Cousin—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rosedale—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The Grande Duchesse, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

P. T. BARNUM'S Museum, Menagerie and Circus.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—Exhibition of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year	5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year	9
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year	50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate. Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

A New Charter.

It is generally agreed that the charter of the City of New-York will be changed by the next Legislature. It becomes important, therefore, to consider the nature of the changes that are required in it, to recall the suggestions that have been made with reference to the subject, to point out what are believed by many able men to be the proper remedies for existing evils, and the most promising methods of preventing their recurrence. We shall endeavor to offer material for this discussion on various occasions before the meeting of the Legislature in January.

The present charter is defective in nearly every respect. It is utterly devoid of any provision by which the people can control their own government; it makes it impossible to fix responsibility for any ordinary malfeasance on any officer; it offers no practical means for either dispossessing or otherwise disarming or punishing a corrupt official; it leaves the functions of the various departments clumsily divided, and performed by a confused and awkward arrangement of functionaries; and finally, it has been shown by experience to present no obstacle to any form of swindling and plunder which the trustees of power under it choose to devise. The break-down of the nefarious Ring formed by these trustees, which has just taken place, was brought about by the independent action of public opinion, without resort in a single instance to any measure specified by the charter. The corrupt men who have surrendered the offices they had abused, have done so from fear of this force, and from nothing else. The charter, therefore, has been proved to require, not amendment, but repeal. It is bad in principle, bad in purpose, bad in form, and has worked badly at every point.

Before considering the principles on which a new charter should be formed, it is well to glance at what we have had, and what has been proposed. The last fifteen years have seen three very distinct forms of government in New-York. There was first the government by a numerous corps of officials, about one-half elected and one-half appointed by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, with the addition of the mongrel and corrupt Board of Supervisors. This form was as malicious as it well could be. The City got absolutely nothing for its money, while it was grossly plundered, badly policed, its property left unprotected by fire, or exposed to theft by volunteer firemen, and its general interests wholly ignored.

The next government resulted from the establishment of several State and local Commissions, under which the Police, Health, Fire, and Excise Departments were placed in the hands of bodies named by the Governor and Senate, with well-defined powers and responsibilities, and with terms of office of considerable length. Under this system it is generally acknowledged that very important reforms were accomplished. But its permanence depended on the complexion of the Legislature, which, in its turn, was liable to be changed by occurrences not growing out of the character of the Commissions, and hence the Commission system presented a fatal defect.

The third form of government to which the City has been subjected is the one from which we now seek relief, and which may be called a conspiracy for stealing by means of various legislative contrivances, proceeding on no common principle, and harmonious only in this infamous purpose running through all.

As to the forms of charters that have been proposed under circumstances to entitle them to respect, they may be roughly classed in three divisions; those which provide for the election of the various officers of the City Government directly by the people, for short terms, at separate elections; (2,) those which provide for the government of the City by officials appointed by the Mayor alone, with a numerous legislative body, both Mayor and local Legislature to be elected by the people at short intervals; and, (3,) a form which combines a more efficient executive power with certain State Commissioners, a double local Legislature based in part on minority representation, and a complete severing of the local Judiciary from the other branches of the City Government, making it depend on the State Judiciary. This latter proposition was embodied in a report submitted to the Union League Club in 1866, by a committee, of which D. B. Eaton, Esq., was Chairman—a report which is both learned and able, though we do not agree with all its suggestions. There are in it several recommendations to which we wish to call special attention. One is that there should be in the charter of the City some provision by which citizens, by virtue of their right as such, can call officers to legal account, and, if the officer is proven corrupt, can recover pecuniary damages. Another is, that the utmost publicity should be secured for all tax levies, all accounts, and other financial matters, by special provision. Another is, the consolidation, in all possible ways, of the City and County. A fourth, is the introduction of the principle of minority representation in the local Legislature. A fifth is the rendering independent of the Justices of the lower local Courts, through such means as the Constitution may allow. To these and other proposals we shall direct the attention of our readers another day.

The Tribune and the New Collector.

The motives for the *Tribune's* venomous attacks on the late Collector of this Port have been thoroughly understood here from the beginning, and have consequently had as little effect upon the public mind in this City as they had upon the President, at whom they were aimed. But those country readers of the *Tribune*, who inherit a traditional faith in Mr. Greeley's fairness and honesty, and who were, therefore, led to believe that the *Tribune's* slanders of Collector Murphy sprang from a sincere desire to expose corruption and purify the public service, will do well to watch the course which that paper pursues toward the new Collector, Gen. Arthur, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Murphy. They will find a very plain clew to Mr. Greeley's whole programme with regard to the Collectorship in yesterday's *Tribune*. Before the new Collector's commission had reached him from Washington, the entire pack of *Tribune* hounds were set yelping at his heels. Mr. Murphy was allowed to rest easy in his office for many months before the *Tribune* discovered what a bad man he was; and even then it was found necessary to go back eight years before anything could be discovered that would answer as a pretext for the *Tribune's* onslaught. Gen. Arthur had not been in office eight hours before the same scribblers began to pursue him with their slanders.

First we have Mr. Greeley, himself, leading the attack in the editorial columns, as follows: "He (Mr. Arthur) lately held a ten thousand dollar Tammany office, from which he was only driven on the *Tribune's* exposure." Mr. Greeley's Tammany followers in this City, we apprehend, will scarcely relish this implied attack on a man because of his holding a Tammany office. Indeed, it is hard to understand how Mr. Greeley himself could have had the face to make such an insinuation, seeing that he is Chairman of the Tammany Republican Committee of which nearly half the members are Tammany office-holders. But it must be borne in mind that this was written for the country readers of Greeley's paper, where, thanks to the Times, Tammany is not in as good odor as it is in the *Tribune* office. The statement, however, like most of the *Tribune's* statements, happens to be utterly false. In the first place, the Tax Commission, of which Gen. Arthur was at one time counsel, is not a Tammany Commission, but was created by a Republican Legislature, as a non-partisan commission—the Commissioners themselves, and all the patronage of the office, being equally divided between the two parties. In the next place, Gen. Arthur was not "driven" from his position as counsel to the Commission by any "exposure" of the *Tribune* or any other paper. He voluntarily resigned it before the *Tribune* ever said anything about him or his office, and for the expressed reason that he did not feel at liberty to hold any position, from which it might be inferred that he was even remotely dependent on, or responsible for, the Tammany oligarchy, after the Republican Party, to which he belonged, had decided to cut loose from all connection with the City Government or its patronage. Had Mr. Greeley's friends all followed Mr. Arthur's example, there would be no Tammany Republican General Committee now in existence for him to preside over. Thus much for Mr. Greeley's attack on the new Collector.

We now turn to the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, who had evidently been instructed beforehand in the part he was to play, whenever there should be a change in the Collectorship. He appears to have found himself in a quandary. He had nothing to say against Gen. Arthur, for he knew nothing against him; and yet he must say something, or lose his place. So he commences by telling his masters that Mr. Murphy's resignation created no surprise in Washington, but that Gen. Arthur's appointment "astounded" everybody. Why they were astounded it is difficult to conceive, especially as he tells us in the next sentence, that it was generally understood that when Mr. Murphy did resign he would name his successor, and that Mr. Arthur was Mr. Murphy's "counsellor and confidential associate." But they were "astounded," nevertheless, and this leaves the way open for insinuations against his character and fitness for the office; and these are the insinuations:

> "Whatever Mr. Arthur's reputation may be at home, that which he bears among prominent Republicans here *is far from enviable*. The fact that he held the important and lucrative position of Attorney to the New-York Tax Commission, *by appointment of Tammany Hall, and in accordance with a bargain* by which *it is said* that that Commission was sold out to the Democrats, is remembered."

The rural subscribers to the *Tribune* will mark how cunningly the above paragraph is worded. Everything in it that is not false, contains a slanderous insinuation, for which the writer is evidently conscious that he has no ground whatever.

Now, let us turn to the City columns of yesterday's *Tribune* and see what kind of dish its reporters were instructed to serve up. Under the heading of, "How the Resignation is Received"—we are told that it created "much surprise" here, "for," says the reporter, "although it was known that Murphy *would be forced to resign* within a short time, it was not believed that he would do it quite yet." And then follows a repetition of Greeley's editorial fiction, (for they were all instructed not to omit that,) as follows:

> "Gen. Chester A. Arthur is a lawyer doing business at No. 82 Nassau-street, and residing at No. 123 Lexington-avenue. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and noted for his zeal in the Custom-House interest. He was counsel for the notorious Tax Commission *instituted by Tammany*, and, in the language of a distinguished citizen, is 'Tom Murphy under another name.'"

The reporter winds up his part of the job by saying that "the mercantile community are disappointed at the appointment of a politician, particularly one who is a lawyer, and *does not understand the duties of his office sufficiently to qualify him for their performance*." It will, probably, puzzle the "mercantile community" to know how their opinions of the appointment of Gen. Arthur got to the knowledge of a *Tribune* reporter before one merchant in ten knew that the appointment had been made; but this will be no more strange that their alleged "disappointment" at finding "a politician, particularly one who is a lawyer," appointed Collector, when it is notorious that every Collector of this Port for the last thirty years has been more of a "politician" than Gen. Arthur, while two-thirds of them, at least, have been "lawyers."

We trust that the *Tribune* will continue its attacks on the new Collector in the way it has begun. Its injustice toward Mr. Murphy brought him troops of friends who, but for its malice, would never have known or cared for the man; and if it pursues, as it doubtless will, the same course toward Gen. Arthur, he will become the most popular Collector New-York ever had.

The Currency Question in France.

Questions of dynasty, of the permanence of the Assembly and of Bonapartist intrigues have all given way in France before the question of public credit and national solvency. The present form under which this is presented to the people is that of the alarming scarcity of silver currency. France has been drained of her gold to pay the installments already due of the German indemnity. In her efforts to rid her soil of the presence of the enemy, she has been making payments not yet due, and has subjected her monetary resources to a strain which is at present causing serious inconvenience. The credit of the Bank of France is so exceptionally good that the transactions of what is called the *haute commerce* have been conducted with their accustomed freedom, albeit the notes of the Bank are no longer sustained by their accustomed metallic reserve in the vaults. It was only when silver money began to be bought up by speculators, in enormous quantities, for the purpose of selling to the Government for remittance to Germany, that the tradesman, the artisan and the small farmer began to feel the want of the small change of daily business. Temporary expedients were devised to get rid of the difficulty. Large employers issued to their servants billets payable on demand at their offices, to facilitate the small purchases for which silver money had been used. In fact, the large cities were beginning to witness some of the devices current among ourselves after the suspension of specie payments, and at this moment they are striving to avert a similar depreciation of the circulating medium to that from which we have not yet recovered.

The latest device to supply the French public with some equivalents for their vanishing silver pieces, is by means of a "syndicate," or financial union of eight well-known banking concerns. This association proposes to issue notes for sums as low as five francs, ($1,) which are to be exchangeable at sight for notes of the Bank of France, whose lowest value is 50 francs. The national banking institution is not included in this syndicate, but it favors the experiment which has been made, and it has consented to receive the small notes at its own counters. It is believed that this plan will be almost sufficient to provide for the wants of the large cities in circulating medium, and that the new notes may pass current there without depreciation. Outside of the great commercial centres, however, it is exceedingly doubtful whether they will be found of much use. According to the *Constitutionnel* the greater proportion of the peasants and of the village shop-keepers are ignorant even of the existence of the financial houses which guarantee the notes. Put on their guard by what they have already experienced of the effects of the financial crisis, they will hesitate to accept paper of whose origin and guarantees they are alike ignorant, and consequently, outside of the towns, the notes can only be circulated at a depreciated value. The immediate remedy proposed by the journal is, that the railroad companies should unite in order to effect an issue of small notes which should circulate under their collective guarantee, and which should be accepted at all the depots in payment of fares and freight.

The present extremity of France has so many points of resemblance to our own in 1862 that we can find a good deal of interest in watching her success in getting out of it. Of course, the French people have this obvious advantage over us in providing for an unexampled drain of coin, that, large as are their liabilities, they are clearly defined, and can hardly become the sport of panic. Nevertheless, it is the same problem of how far national credit can be made to stand in the place of national ability to pay, which is now before the French people. From whatever source their paper promises to pay are issued, their value turns ultimately upon an estimate of the resources of the country which are, practically, pledged for their redemption. No amount of guarantees can make a piece of stamped paper, money, unless in the conventional acceptance of the term, and no amount of familiarity with it will make the French peasant believe it to be money. The first step toward the depreciation of these new notes is the contingency which French statesmen and economists are now striving to avoid. If they succeed in this they will have done more to earn the gratitude of their countrymen than had they given them a brand-new Constitution, warranted to last till the next revolution.

The Tichborne Case—"Baronet or Butcher?"

The famous case of Tichborne *vs.* Lushington has been resumed in London, and it is thought will soon be enlivened by important discoveries. Our readers will remember that the case began May 10, and continued, almost from day to day, until July 7. Judge, jury and counsel were by that time so exhausted that an adjournment became indispensable. Both sides were willing, since each hoped in the interval to secure conclusive testimony. Public excitement ran high at the time of the trial, has abated but little since, and is now at a greater pitch than ever. The extraordinary confidence of partisans respecting the chief matter in dispute, the point-blank oaths of trustworthy witnesses in confirmation of the alleged Sir Roger Tichborne's identity, and the directly contrary oaths of witnesses against him—the undeniably suspicious circumstance that the plaintiff failed to remember in the slightest degree studies with which the veritable Roger was known to have been familiar, and on the other hand, his minute acquaintance with the incidents, places and individuals equally familiar to the true Roger at the same period, all have invested this *cause célèbre* with remarkable interest.

The belief of many, and the theory of his antagonists, has been firm that the plaintiff is in fact Arthur Orton, a man once a butcher at Wapping. In truth nearly all opinions concur that if he is not Tichborne he must be Orton. The "baronet or butcher" alternative is sustained by plausible circumstances. On the night of his arrival in London the claimant was known to have gone to Wapping, and to have corresponded afterwards with Orton's sisters. The awkward conjecture is supported by other circumstantial evidence. There have been several times when it has seemed that the identification of the plaintiff with Orton must be conclusively established. But now it is thought his counsel will play a crushing trump. This is nothing less than the production of the real Orton himself, who, it is predicted, will be brought forward at the proper moment to overthrow opposition. Yet the adverse lawyers are not unprepared even for this. Suppose an alleged Orton appears, why should he be a real Orton? There may be difficulty in establishing *his* identity. If the alleged Tichborne is an imposter, it is not impossible to conceive of his claims being backed up by another imposter. It is known that agents have been working with great energy in Australia in the interest of both sides in this action, and we shall doubtless speedily get decisive accounts of the result.

Pending this it may be useful to give a brief outline of the situation. The case for the claimant is substantially as follows: He is asserted to be the eldest son of Sir J. F. D. Tichborne, tenth baronet of Tichborne. The latter was youngest of three brothers, and the others died before him. He subsequently married in 1827. Roger was born Jan. 5, 1829. A second son, Alfred, was born, who married in 1861, and died in 1866. Alfred left a posthumous son, and it is in his interest that the present suit is defended. Roger, the true elder son, had rather eccentric tastes and habits. He fell in love with his cousin, and was refused by her. Then he got drunk and swore to leave home forever. He did go off to South America, and wandered about there in a reckless fashion, corresponding at spasmodic intervals with friends in England. At last he made his way to Rio Janeiro, where, being quite tipsy at the time, he went on board an outward bound ship called the *Bella*. The *Bella* went down, as was supposed, with every soul on board. But the claimant says, that whoever else went down, he did not. He alleges that he escaped in a boat, and was picked up by an American vessel which took him to Melbourne. His opponents say this is a sheer fabrication. If it is, what the claimant knows of the drowned man he personates, has been gained and worked up with astonishing skill. It is true that he could not on the former cross-examination name one book that he had read with his tutor, Chatillon, and that he knows no more of the Greek and Latin of which the true Roger had at least a smattering than he does of quadratic equations. But the true Roger when he went away left a sealed packet with Mr. Gosford, the family steward, which was not to be opened unless certain events occurred; and the claimant named the contents of that packet—never having had any chance whatever of access to it—in detail. Besides this, the affidavits of his mother, Lady Tichborne, of Mr. Hopkins, the family solicitor, and of two other persons, all attesting under oath the identity of the claimant with the long-absent Roger, come in for a due share of weight. These witnesses are dead, but James McCann, Sir Roger's servant, when he was in the carabineers, Col. Norbury, commander of the regiment, and a number of other officers, privates, and tradesmen, who supplied uniforms, helmets, &c., are alive, and their testimony is the same as that of the others. To rebut this powerful array of proof—in addition to the claimants' astounding ignorance of various matters with which he should be familiar—other witnesses as positive as those who swear to his identity make oath against it.

Such is substantially the condition of this strange trial. The attention it attracts is universal, and it is said there never has been a lawsuit on the issue of which so much money was at stake in the form of bets. The main prizes at issue are splendid ones. Not only an ancient baronetcy and an exalted social position go to the winner, but noble estates in Hampshire and elsewhere, and a magnificent rent-roll will give the means to support those distinctions. In a short time we shall probably be able to record the end of a struggle the singularity of which, and the desperation and ability with which it has been contested, will combine to make it memorable.

Saving a Train.

A runaway train of cars is certainly a novel addition to the chapter of accidents. Yet that is the odd and undesirable experience to which the passengers on the Syracuse and Binghamton Road were treated about a week ago. The story was told yesterday in our news columns—how, when the train was going at a high rate of speed, the engineer suddenly discovered that an entire section of rail was missing from the track, a short distance ahead; how, as a last desperate resort, he put on all steam in hopes of jumping the broken place, and then, with his fireman, leaped from the locomotive, leaving the train to its fate; how the train did clear the break, jolting and lurching fearfully, but still keeping the track, and then went whirling on at headlong speed, with no hand to check it, and certain destruction ahead. Our readers also know how, in this painful crisis, the conductor proved himself a real hero. Clambering to the top of the rear car, he ran along the entire train of twenty-five cars—itself a feat requiring no little nerve, at that rate of speed—reached the cab of the locomotive safely, seized the throttle, and the danger was over. Probably not one of the passengers realized for a moment how imminent the danger really was, or how great were their obligations to the man whose presence of mind and courage had saved them.

We hope to see this conductor, whose name is John Vrooman, suitably rewarded and promoted. If he did only his duty, that, in these days of irresponsibility and negligence is deserving of praise and encouragement. The engineer who deserted his post is unhappily getting to be more frequent than the conductor who filled it so ably. But apart from giving to this brave man the recognition his action merits, we desire to draw attention to the moral whereto this incident plainly points. If Conductor John Vrooman had not some familiarity with the practical working of a locomotive, his courage and alertness would have gone for nothing, and the train would probably have been dashed to pieces. It is a knowledge which all conductors should possess, but which it is very doubtful if they do. Even professed engine-drivers, as recent events too painfully prove, are not always masters of their trade, nor are they selected in such a way as to guarantee their competency.

An Alderman.

Last August we published a list of the Greeley Republicans who, we asserted, were holding office by the grace of Tweed and company. That list called forth contradictions from some of the persons whose names were included in it, and we gave them all the benefit of their denials. Since then, as we said in our final article would be the case, the secrets of the Ring have been disclosed. The pay-rolls of most of the Departments have been obtained and published, and we propose in a few days to show from them how correct our information was. But today we have to deal with one of the persons who has been eating the dirty bread of Tammany. In our original list we gave the name of James McLaren, President of the Fourth District Greeley Association, and delegate to Greeley's General Committee as an office holder under Tammany. We warned all persons who were disposed to deny our assertions that they had better not indulge in any quibbles, but should, if they could, broadly deny that they held any position under the City, County, or State Governments. With this warning before him, "James McLaren, President of the Fourth Assembly District Union Republican Association," wrote us: "I notice in your paper of the 19th that I hold a place in the Department of Public Works. I never held any position under Tammany. I am a Republican, as my past record will show." We thereupon replied that "unless we are greatly misinformed he is tester of oils or something of that character under the Fire-Marshal, who is appointed by Tammany," whereupon the *Tribune* accused us of publishing "maundering, helplessly puerile tattle." Since that time Mr. Greeley's so-called Committee have insisted upon forcing upon the Reform Aldermanic ticket the name of this same McLaren—his being one of the three names which the Committee of Seventy refused to accept, and which Mr. Greeley's Committee refused to withdraw. We now find why they clung to him so firmly. Tammany and the Ring doubtless insisted upon it, for on a list of persons employed at Police Head-quarters, certified by the immaculate Henry Smith, we find the following: "James McLaren, Inspector of Oils, $2,500 per annum."

Perhaps Mr. McLaren will "rise to explain." He will doubtless say that a place under the Fire-Marshal is not a "place under Tammany," which was all he denied holding. But as Oakey Hall appoints the Fire-Marshal and the Police Commissioners, and as Mr. McLaren is appointed by one or the other of these men, we suggest to him that such an excuse hardly rises to the dignity of a quibble. If he is a fair specimen of our new Aldermen, we say, distinctly, we prefer the old ones. If they do steal, they don't lie about it.

MINOR TOPICS.

Judge Bedford's suggestion to the Grand Jury that they should call Charles O'Conor before them, and prepare all the evidence they could find against the parties Mr. O'Conor has been prosecuting, affords a good opportunity for the *Tribune*. If Tweed is not indicted within a week, we shall expect to see that paper expose Mr. O'Conor's "whitewashing" of Tweed, and a reiteration with amendments of the charge it made yesterday morning, that he and Mr. Tilden are responsible for every public thief that runs away.

The Democrats of the Western States have always been fiercest in denouncing what they are pleased to call the alliance of the Republican Party with the great railroad monopolies. When Ben. Butler was looking up a point for a "new departure," on which to win Democratic plaudits, he hit on this as about the strongest he could find. Yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has just named as its candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1872 Thomas Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the nomination has been vigorously and not unfavorably discussed. Mr. Scott's road is the most gigantic corporation in the country, and its projects are as bold and ambitious as its achievements are great. This is, up to date, the latest, and one of the most desperate suggestions for saving the Democratic Party from dissolution, and it shows very plainly the tendency of the organization to connect itself with some of the most dangerous elements in the country.

The adage about corporations having no souls applies with peculiar force to gas companies. In another column will be found detailed some of the wrongs which are daily inflicted on the community through the medium of the gas-meters. The companies were judicious enough to conciliate the almost defunct Ring, and hitherto public opinion has been powerless against them. Now that the rule has been once more established that every public servant must present a faithful record under penalty of being summarily disgraced, it is time that the gas companies were reminded that the people have certain rights which they are bound to respect. The offence of bad gas at a high price, with a perfectly arbitrary scale of measurement, is one which will never be permanently checked without the institution of a Gas Consumers' Protective Association. The gas companies may reform this week and relapse into their old offences the next. Nothing short of a standing court of the people for the hearing and following up of popular complaints will ever be sufficient to keep them alive to their duty. A little wholesome competition by private co-operation would also greatly assist in opening the eyes of the City gas companies.

People who are beginning somewhat prematurely to suppose that Tweed is, after all, to slip through the meshes of the law, may be reassured by the statement of Mr. Charles O'Conor that he certainly can and will be punished. A reporter of the *Daily News* extracted this assurance from the leader of the New-York Bar, and of Tweed's prosecuting counsel. Whatever be the legal questions involved, the public are perfectly determined that the stigma of being ruled by thieves shall not have added to it the stigma of allowing these thieves to go scot free.

Acting Gov. Conley, of Georgia, has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature authorizing an immediate election to fill the vacancy created by Bullock's resignation. As not even the Democrats were agreed as to the expediency of anticipating the legal period of election, it is probable that the acting Governor has decided for the best interests of the State in coming to this resolution. The constitutional questions which the situation involves are somewhat interesting, and the reasons assigned for the veto will have a more than local interest.

Victor Emanuel seems to have got into Rome for good—at last. With a characteristic disregard of the feelings of the poor Pope, he has occupied the late Papal palace of the Quirinal. This is removed at a respectable distance from the Vatican, but it seems highly probable that the spectacle of the Ambassadors of Europe hurrying to pay court to the spoiler of the Church, will be more than the feelings of Pio Nono can bear. M. Thiers' castle under the Pyrenees may, therefore, shortly be required, unless British hospitality should tempt the Pope and his Cardinals to select the lively island of Malta for a residence. If the Pope were to rid Malta of the swarms of insect parasites as effectually as St. Patrick rid Ireland of snakes, it would be an ample return for residence rent free.

Mr. F. Viele, an old canal-boat Captain, writes to us to complain of the barefaced extortions practiced by Gov. Hoffman's black-mailing Harbor-masters in this City. He says that he was recently put to great inconvenience in the unloading of forty-eight tons of merchandise, because he showed a disposition to dispute their right to charge him about twenty-five per cent. more than the amount allowed by law for the privilege of having a berth. The swindling proclivities of the collectors, or measurers, he says, usually manifest themselves in the exaction—on the pretense of overloading—of half a ton or a ton of coals from boats with small cargoes, and so on upward according to bulk. When Captains show too much sturdy honesty—as in the case of Mr. Viele—they "get square" on them by detaining them for several hours beyond the proper time. Impositions of this kind are without number; but if the victims can only bear with them patiently until the meeting of the Legislature, we think we can premise, not only that their grievances will be redressed, but that such measures will be taken as to prevent any possibility of a recurrence.

It seems that the seditious teetotaller, John Gribble, who publicly accused Queen Victoria of intoxication, hails from the seaside resort of Brixham, instead of the metropolitan district of Brixton. The local Magistrate clearly thinks that John's is a very serious case, and they have refused an application to bail this cold-water fire-brand. Perhaps, they are mindful of the fact that the broad expanse of Torbay once sheltered the fleets of Dutch William, and Brixham saw the first landing on English soil of the leader of the revolution of 1688, and thus concluded that the audacious Gribble had better be kept out of the way of beginning the task of delivering the nation from palaces, peers and potables.

ART MATTERS.

Private View of the Exhibition at Academy.

Whoever invented these private views of the Academy exhibition deserves well of society. They are exactly like no other form of social meeting that we have, and they meet a want that used to be very much felt in our City—that of a common ground of meeting for people who have many tastes in common, but whose ways of life do not often bring them together. Clergymen, literary men, artists, lawyers, medical men, men in business, are drawn together, two and three times in the course of the Winter, by the pleasant prospect that here in handsome, well-lighted rooms, they can have a two-hours' chat with the picked men of our community, and with the handsomest, most accomplished, and most agreeable women our City can boast. At our theatres we meet only the theatre-goers; the time is past when the theatre was the club of the town, and when wits and ladies held levees in their boxes night after night the season through. At balls one meets only dancers; the young and the beautiful monopolize the time, and the traditional wall-flowers and the nodding mammas are found there no more. Even the lobbies and door-steps of our fashionable churches are looked upon by handsome girls and boys as their preserves; and those of us who are past the meridian feel, as we strive to linger in these pleasant places, that crabbed age and youth cannot live together. The most that is allowed them of the shining Sunday pageant is to keep their side of the walk and make a foil for the gay stream that laughs and flashes in the sunlight as it flows lazily up and down between Fourteenth-street and the Park. So, the Academy Receptions come in to give us all our dues, to make the old as welcome as the young, to give the dull a chance to bask a little in the sunshine of the gay and witty, and to show us that wall-flowers have a sweetness of their own the rose need not despise, and that mammas and maidens are both delightful creations. Here we meet people of whom we are all the time hearing, but whose names are the result of hard work that makes them seldom seen. Here we may hope to forget the work-a-day world in snatches of pleasant, fruitful talk with men and women whose lives and labors give our society that earnestness and sincerity which keep it sweet and clean, while, to the superficial eye, the thieves and swindlers in public places, and the men and women who cry, night and day, the new gospel of lust and license, are sweeping us all on to ruin. In this handsome building, the first fruit of our new delight in architecture, New-York society has found a centre where all her varied elements may meet, and the crowd that never fails to gather there shows how welcome is the opportunity.

So far as art is concerned, these receptions are not of much account, for the simple reason that the people are too many for us to see the pictures. By getting to the Academy a little before 8 o'clock, we contrive to make a hasty tour of the rooms, but never elsewhere, we take it, are invited guests so eager to come, and by 8½ there is little comfort in trying to move about, and even if one can get near the pictures, they are not to be studied. We look upon the pictures on these occasions as merely a pleasant lure to get agreeable people together, and we reserve our study of what the artists have been doing for a leisurely visit by daylight. But we cannot say that what we did see of the pictures last night gave us much hope that we shall find many fine ones or many promising ones among them. How to explain it we do not know, but art in New-York has never seemed so dead as it is today. We do not judge by this exhibition alone. If we did we should say that it was dead beyond hope of resurrection. That, of course, is never true of art anywhere, and less than anywhere is it true in America. The present exhibition is a small one, and many of our best men have sent nothing to it. What they are doing, we have no means of knowing; we can only hope that they are working. We think now as we have always thought, that they fall short of their duty to themselves and their duty to the community, by not sending their best work regularly and systematically to these exhibitions. They are our only schools of art as yet. It is from them that the general public learn, or ought to learn, to study, to enjoy, to encourage art. The artists who have thought most about their noble profession, who have worked longest, who have gained the highest honors and best pleased the public, are the ones who owe the community the greatest debt, or rather, they are the ones from whom the community has a right to demand the greatest help in carrying its education higher. Some of these gentlemen acknowledge the justice of the claim, and there is seldom an exhibition which does not give us the opportunity to see what veterans like Huntington and Page are doing. But where are Kensett, and Eastman Johnson, and Winslow Homer, and Grey, and Brown, and Hennessey, and La Farge, and Farrer, and Coleman, and McEntee, and Sam Colman and others, whose pictures crowded the walls in other days, and gave occasion for so much criticism, and kept the fire of art alive on the altar, even if it were at times only a smudge! When it was lowest there was warmth in it, and when all these men were doing their best, there was some electricity in the artistic air. Now, one may go about and hold his knuckles at the frames in vain—there's never a spark leaps out. Yet one can see that there is some vigor left. Huntington's portraits, in the large room, are not unworthy of his best time, and Page's "Farragut" is a sturdy reminiscence of a noble old man. James Hart's "Peaceful Homes," though it is a picture that does not show its best at night, is evidently worthy of study by daylight, and we expect to find by daylight several others that we can honestly praise. But the artists of New-York ought not to force us into this attitude of stinted commendation. They have reason to be ashamed of so unsatisfactory an exhibition. We shall speak plainly now, as we have spoken in the past, and say that it was not merely for the sake of assisting at festivities, however pleasant, nor of meeting two or three times in the course of a Winter men however distinguished or ladies however fair and accomplished, that the public gave the money that built the Academy building, but to make a fostering home for art, and it will never serve its intended purpose until every artist puts his shoulder to the wheel and makes it a duty to send to every exhibition at least one picture in which he has done his level best.

OBITUARY.

Col. Marmaduke Johnson.

The sudden death of Marmaduke Johnson, a prominent Virginia lawyer and politician, and an Ex-Confederate officer, is announced by the Richmond papers. He had been in ill health for about twelve months past, but was supposed to be convalescent.

Col. Johnson was born on the 8th of August, 1826, and was therefore forty-five years of age at the time of his death. He went to Richmond from Chesterfield County while a mere lad, and was for several years a clerk in a mercantile house. Displaying talent and industry, he was advised to enter upon a professional career, and accordingly commenced the study of law, and graduated at the University of Virginia. Returning from the University to Richmond, he at once obtained practice, and was in a remarkably short time elected Commonwealth's Attorney of the city, which office he continued to hold until 1857, when he resigned it in order that he might be able to practice on either side of the Bar in criminal cases. His reputation as a criminal lawyer was wide-spread, for he was acknowledged by the whole Virginia Bar as pre-eminently skillful and successful in this department of his profession. Col. Johnson was a conspicuous member of the Convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and was one of the Conservative candidates for the Constitutional Convention of 1867, but owing to the auspices under which the election was held he failed to secure his seat in the last-named body. Entering the Confederate Army as Captain, he rose to the rank of Colonel.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—IV.

Syracuse Past and Present.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Nov. 11, 1871.

History records that in the year 1804, one ABRAHAM WALTON laid the foundation of Syracuse by selling half an acre of land to HENRY BOGARDUS, on condition that he erected a tavern on a portion of it. The bargain was fulfilled to the letter of the agreement, and the corner-stone of Syracuse placed in position in the shape of the South Salina *Hotel*. If the spirit of the long-departed WALTON be of the restless, midnight, church-yard-wandering sort, with what wonder and amazement he must gaze on the large and flourishing city which now covers the old cedar swamps by the lake side, on which the Onondaga Valley opens—in his day a vast dreary expanse of swamp and salt marsh, and about the most unpromising tract of real estate in which the most sanguine man could possibly be induced to speculate. Even one of the late infamous Tammany legislators would have thought its improvement far "too thin" for a job. And yet, there stands today, surrounded, with the exception of on the lake side, with undulating highlands and picturesquely-wooded hills, the City of Syracuse, with its net-work of connecting railroads, its canals, its Onondaga Creek, its salt-works, and its factories, with their many lofty chimneys to attest the number of its various industries, covering an area of some three square miles—an example of American progress, energy and enterprise. Salt has done all this. If it be true that "money makes the man," by analogy it is true that salt has made Syracuse; and that old Jesuit missionary, Father LE MOYNE, who visited the Onondaga tribes some two centuries and a quarter ago, certainly exhibited the proverbial astuteness of his order when he predicted that the salt springs on the marshy shore of the lake, to which the Indians called his attention, would some day prove a source of vast wealth to the white men who might settle in their neighborhood.

But let us compare the Syracuse of fifty years ago with the Syracuse of the present day. The local records tell us that in 1820 "the number of buildings in the village at that time were two taverns, one mill, one store, one school-house, answering also for a meeting-house, and six dwellings." In all, the population numbered at the highest estimate thirty-five to forty souls, including women and children. In 1855 the population was 25,107; in 1860, 28,119; in 1865, 31,784, and in 1870, 44,796. During the present year the increase has been unprecedented, and the population is now within a few hundreds of fifty thousand. In 1820 the city boasted two taverns, that of BOGARDUS, located on the site of the present Empire House, and the then newly-erected Syracuse Hotel, which was rebuilt in 1828. It has now twelve hotels.

Speaking of the hotels, I must tell you of a laughable incident which occurred last night at the Globe Hotel. A gentleman, well known for many years as a patron of the house, arrived by the evening's train, half frozen and starving, just as supper was being served. He immediately repaired to the dining-room, and in reply to the colored waiter's inquiry: "What will you take, Sir?" said: "Bring me everything on the bill of fare!" The waiter stood for a moment, lost in silent amazement, and then hurried to the office to consult Mr. DICKINSON, one of the proprietors, as to what he should do. "Do!" replied his master; "Why, fulfill the gentlemen's order, and," he added with a merry twinkle in his eye, "be sure you supply the order all at one time." In about ten minutes, during which the guest had been fretting and fuming, the whole force of waiters, fourteen in number, appeared in single file, bearing any number of small dishes on trays, and proceeded in solemn procession to the hungry man's table. "Helloah!" he exclaimed; "what in tarnation's the meaning of all this?" "You ordered everything on the bill of fare, Sir," meekly put in the head waiter. The guest at once acknowledged the jest, and ordered a basket of champagne on the spot.

In the same year a post-office was opened in the village store. Today six thousand letters are delivered every day in the city; and the annual average of the money-order business is $250,000. In this same year, 1820, the rising generation of Syracuse knew for the first time the advantages of being taught and being whipped in a public school. There are now fifteen public schools, with 178 teachers, and one of the finest High Schools in the State. In 1824 the first religious body was organized, and soon after a Baptist church was erected at the astounding cost of $2,300. At the present time no less than thirty-nine churches of all denomination bear witness to the fervid and Christian piety of Syracuse. The first bank was opened in 1830. In 1871 there are eight banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,475,000, and two savings banks, the Syracuse and the Onondaga County, with two million dollars and four million dollars deposits respectively. The Peoples' Bank and the Loan and Trust Company of Syracuse have also savings' bank powers. When the Onondaga County Savings Bank was projected, in 1855, the passage of its charter was strenuously opposed in the State Legislature on the ground that the Syracuse Savings Bank, which at the time had only one hundred thousand dollars deposits, was fully equal to the requirements of the city. The new bank, however, has twice the amount of deposits which its rival has, and two years ago it erected a very handsome gray limestone building, which is an ornament to the city, on the corner of Salina-street, at the foot of the bridge over the Erie Canal, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. After paying for their new building the bank still has a handsome surplus. The first telegraph message was flashed over the wires to Syracuse in 1846, and for five years after one man and a boy not only did all the business of the office, but had plenty of time left for searching the local newspapers and eating pea-nuts. Now, the Western Union line alone employs eighteen men and seven boys, and the gentleman who carried round the messages twenty years ago, and whom TOM HUGHES would instinctively call the "old boy," is now the Assistant Superintendent of the surrounding district of the Company's line. From 1,200 to 1,500 messages are received and dispatched daily. For some days after the burning of Chicago they amounted to from 2,200 to 2,400 a day. On the day of the great fight between the regular Republicans and the Greeley faction at the State Convention, no less than sixty thousand words were telegraphed from this office to the New-York Press, besides innumerable messages to the provincial Press and the ordinary business of the office; and all this was done without any extra help. Syracuse also boasts three first-class daily and sixteen weekly and semi-weekly newspapers, five street-railroad companies, three express companies, three public libraries, six cemeteries, and eighty-two miscellaneous societies—religious, trade, benevolent, Masonic, social, temperance and Odd-fellows.

The rapid growth of the City of Syracuse, both in area and prosperity, though not of that astounding character which some of the great cities of the West have exhibited, is, nevertheless, so great as to excite remark among those who have watched it, and to create a feeling of satisfaction and honest pride in the hearts of her citizens. It must be remarked that the great expansion has taken place within the last ten years. The population of the city is almost double what it was in 1860; its wealth is more than quadrupled.

On one cardinal point the Syracusans have shown a quality as business men which redounds greatly to their credit. They betray a very proper aversion to putting all their eggs into one basket. No sooner did they begin to make money in salt, ten years ago, than they invested their profits in the erection of factories and works devoted to other productions. First one and then another branch of industry was represented by the whirl of its wheel or the smoke of its chimney, till now, in addition to their salt-works, they have iron rolling mills, iron works, blast furnaces, glass works, breweries, flour mills, spice mills, brass works, steel works, agricultural implement works, machine shops, stoneware factories, pottery factories, brick yards, coal and lumber yards and stone quarries.

The city, too, is making rapid strides in improvement. New streets and avenues are being opened in all directions—new houses and business blocks are running up on all sides. The merchants and manufacturers are all of them provided with, or building, elegant and costly mansions in the city and suburbs. It is calculated that the city is increasing at the rate of one thousand houses a year. Whole districts, right out to the extreme boundaries of the city limits, are being laid out and graded. On the east side of the city, on Genesee-street stands the new Syracuse High School on an elevated spot. It was finished about a year ago. It is built of red pressed brick, with gray limestone trimmings, in what is called the modern classical style of architecture. It has three stories and a basement, and can accommodate five hundred students. It is said to be the finest high school, as a building, in the State. It has a good library of ten thousand volumes. In the south-eastern part of the city, on the rising ground above the great Delano iron rolling-mills, Judge COMSTOCK, who owns a large tract of real estate in that district, is leveling hills, laying out lots, and making a perfect labyrinth of roads. On the top of the hill, at a high elevation above the lake, the new State Methodist College is being built. As yet the building is not far above the foundations, but it is fully expected that it will be finished before the end of next year. It is to be built of the Onondaga gray limestone, and will, when completed, have cost more than a million dollars. Great things are anticipated by the Syracusans from the erection of this college in their midst. As the building will accommodate five hundred students, it is thought that numbers of families will remove to Syracuse in order to secure its educational advantages for their children. The city has donated one hundred thousand dollars of its bonds to the trustees of the College. Private citizens have contributed one hundred thousand dollars more. Judge COMSTOCK has given them twenty-five acres of land and $25,000, and Mr. REMINGTON, the great rifle manufacturer, has also given them the munificent donation of $100,000. The situation of the College, with one exception, (the want of timber,) is everything that could be desired. From its lofty elevation the view stretches over the City of the Lakes, to the hills beyond Geddes on the west, and straight down the lovely Onondaga Valley on the south. The only drawback to the view is the shoddy-looking castellated mansion known as "Tailor's Folly," which lies on the hillside about 150 feet below the site of the College. This queer imitation of an old Norman castle was built by a tailor of Syracuse, who made a fortune in slop goods. But he felt more at home on the shop-board than in the castle hall, and he very soon sold out to another fortunate fellow-citizen, also engaged in the tailoring business. Hence this quarter of a million dollars' worth of stone has acquired the soubriquet of "Tailor's Folly."

On the other side of the end of the valley, perched on a hill, and surrounded with woodland scenery, is that most saddening of all objects of contemplation—the State Idiot Asylum. It is a fine pile of brick building and admirably planned and constructed for its purpose. Dr. WILBUR is the Governor and Superintendent of the Asylum. His great idea is that the faculties of idiots, though vastly inferior to those of ordinary human beings, are capable of great development by judicious treatment. He says that it is rare to meet with a case that is absolutely impossible of improvement. He finds that even idiots of so low a type as to be bestial in their habits can be brought to practice the ordinary decencies of life by constant watching and careful training. His system of education and of teaching those who are unable to speak, the uses of sound has done a great deal for many of the unfortunate inmates under his charge. In the school-rooms for the girls there are pianos, which are great sources of enjoyment as well as sources of humanizing influence to the children. It is very cheering to see the pleasure which the more intelligent of these poor creatures evince when Dr. WILBUR makes his appearance in the school-room, the dining-room, or the play-room. They will catch his hand, touch their foreheads, pull the skirt of his coat, and do everything that their poor brains can suggest, to attract his attention to themselves; and then, when he stops to pat them on the head, or makes some kindly remark, or such an inquiry as they are capable of understanding, they will chuckle with idiotic glee at the success of their manœuvres. Dr. WILBUR has now about one hundred and fifty of these poor unfortunates in his care, and he could double that number to-morrow, if the building was large enough to accommodate all those who make application for admission. During the past season some additional dormitories and gymnasiums have been built, with the appropriation of $25,000, which was made to the Asylum by the Legislature. But the cry is still they come. Dr. WILBUR says they want more room; and the State will either have to make further additions to the existing institution, or build a second one in some other part of the State.

A. P.

Committee of Seventy—The Public Parks Commission.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last evening, Hon. H. G. STEBBINS presiding. Mr. STEBBINS announced that he had accepted the position of Commissioner of Public Parks, and that he should, therefore, at the next meeting of the Committee, tender his resignation as a member thereof.

A resolution was adopted, approving of Mr. STEBBINS' acceptance of the position tendered him. At the same time the hope was expressed that he would not sever his connection with the Committee.

Mr. STEBBINS also announced that Mr. FREDERICK W. CHURCH, the distinguished artist, had been offered the position of Commissioner of Public Parks, but he was not able to state whether Mr. CHURCH would accept it.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Some Necessary but Hard Lessons for Mr. Greeley—Candid Opinions of the Independent Press About the New-York Tribune.

From the Evening Post.

A very bad temper is displayed by the *Tribune* today, and, although we cannot fully understand it, we were doubtless mistaken yesterday in supposing that the appointment of Mr. ARTHUR is acceptable to the Fenton faction. On the contrary, the substitution of a man of good repute for Mr. MURPHY, though exactly what the *Tribune* has long demanded, seems to disturb its views of every subject, so that it can see in the appointment of Mr. GREEN as Controller nothing but "the result of political intrigue," so that it very unjustly misrepresents the evidence given by Mr. GEORGE JONES before Mayor HALL'S Grand Jury, and so that it insinuates that Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR and his associates have attempted to screen Mr. PETER B. SWEENY from exposures almost as damaging as those made about TWEED in order to coerce him into securing for "trading Reformers certain appointments under the City Government." We cannot see what good all this can do to the cause of reform in the nation or in the City—still less, what good it can do to the *Tribune*.

A SAD FEATURE.

Correspondence of the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

Another sad feature of this struggle against corruption is the doubtful course of such respectable papers as the *Tribune*. It will hardly be believed by friends at a distance that this journal continues its equivocal position, and still "prophesies smooth things" respecting HALL and SWEENY. At such a time as this, those who are "not for us" are pretty apt to be in one way or another against us, and so it may be truly said of the *Tribune*.

A VERY BAD "WAY."

Albany Daily Evening Times.

The exigency of the situation in New-York City cannot well be overrated, and is in nowise to be treated with levity, but the writhings of certain people and papers in their treatment of the matter would "move wild laughter in the throat of death." To look upon the weak indecision of the New-York *Tribune* is enough to rouse the sternest nature to painful pity. Pervaded with bitter jealousy of its rival, the TIMES, envious of its strong distinction in the cause of reform, anxious to retain the advertising patronage of Tammany, and seized throughout with the moral cowardice which, despite the eulogies of his friends, is a marked feature in Mr. GREELEY'S character, the *Tribune* has made a damaging record during this time of trial. Not one thoroughly brave, honest and decisive declaration has it made. It has fought the Tammany corruption, as it says, in its own way, and we are inclined to sympathize with the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* in pronouncing it "a —— bad way." Certainly if all the advocates of municipal reform had handled the subject with such carefully-gloved hands, the corruptionists might have eaten up every dollar of the City's resources before a sensible check was interposed.

THE HAND-BOOK OF CALUMNY.

Albany Evening Journal.

The *Tribune* has a habit of fault-finding which is often equally harsh, unjust and indiscriminate. This was conspicuously the case in its criticism of ANDREW D. WHITE'S action as President of the Syracuse Convention. With affected friendship for that gentleman, it accused him of unbecoming partiality and unfairness in the discharge of the duties of his office, and of dishonorable subserviency to the assumed manipulators of the majority of that body. It was nothing to his accuser that the gentleman assailed had, in all his public life, proved himself incapable of an act of meanness or dishonor. He had done what the *Tribune* disapproved, and that was enough to draw down upon him its bitterest maledictions. It waited for no explanation, but putting the worst possible construction upon what it objected to, it made haste to malign the motives, impugn the integrity and defame the character of a gentleman who, in every honorable quality, is at least the peer of his assailant.

"WHERE IS THE TRIBUNE?"

From the Birmingham (Conn.) Transcript.

A spectacle to make Americans hang their heads. The whole history of Tammany is shameful. The whole fight with her—involving, with slight exception, the Press of both parties. Where was the united front of the whole New-York Press when the TIMES first unearthed Tammany's villanies? For shame on the scandalous jealousies of the great New-York establishments that would not let them come forth with bravery, because forsooth, the TIMES was the leader. Where was the *Tribune?* Where is it now? It rather belittles by half-hinted apologies, or halts with lukewarm condemnation. Had the whole New-York Press come forth with an honest purpose from the first, the Tammany Ring would have been broken in a week, and the rascals been in prison. As it is they are at large. The TIMES is still vigorous and brave, the *Tribune* and other Republican papers half brave, the Democratic papers, as always, traitors to truth, patriotism and justice. A noble spectacle to the American people.

ANIMUS OF THE TRIBUNE.

From the Oswego Daily Press.

The *Tribune* says it would have given $5,000 for the privilege of first publishing those transcripts of the fraudulent Tammany accounts by means of which the TIMES set the ball in motion which finally crushed the Ring. Those accounts would have been a good investment for the *Tribune* at four times $5,000, and though it could not secure them, it might still have put money in its pocket and added laurels to its fame by accepting them frankly and with full credit when the TIMES printed them. We have seldom had an exhibition of meaner newspaper jealousy than the doubting and half-hearted reception which the *Tribune* gave to the Tammany exposures for no other reason than that they first appeared in the TIMES.

WILL HAVE NOTHING MORE TO DO WITH IT—A SCATHING REBUKE.

From the New-Paltz (N. Y.) Independent, Oct. 26.

THE TRIBUNE.—During the past year we have sent to the New-York *Tribune* the names of nearly 100 subscribers, but we wish it understood that we will have nothing more to do with a paper that has proved recreant to the principles of the Republican Party. While the NEW-YORK TIMES and other Republican papers of the City have been exposing the gigantic frauds of Tammany, the *Tribune* has been spending its force in envious attacks on the TIMES and on GRANT'S Administration. If we do not carry the State this Fall we can blame HORACE GREELEY for it. He has shown a disposition to rule or ruin the party. He has shrieked "Tammany!" at every Republican who has dared to oppose him. From Senator CONKLING and Collector MURPHY down to Assemblyman WOOLSEY, from our own district, the *Tribune* has abused almost every Republican that sustains the Administration and desires the renomination of Gen. GRANT.

HORACE GREELEY has outlived his usefulness. He had better retire to his farm at Chappaqua and raise beets and cabbages. Give up politics, we say, HORACE. Make the *Tribune* an agricultural paper. You are too old to spoil a good reputation, and we really do not believe you have sold out to the Democrats, but you are helping them all you can. We have scarcely met a Republican for the past month that did not mourn over your course. Your political epitaph is written: "Killed by wanting to be President." It is the same disease that killed Chief Justice CHASE. Take our advice. Retire to your farm, and once more adieu.

THE DECAY OF THE TRIBUNE.

From the Christian Radical.

One of the most discouraging glimpses we have yet had into the depravity of the human heart was furnished by the action of the Press of New-York with reference to the Tammany frauds. The TIMES became the champion in the fight. It displayed more courage and enterprise, and doubtless had advantages furnished it over its competitors. They, instead of frankly admitting these advantages, stood aloof from the fight, or tamely participated, sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other. So for a long while the TIMES fought the battle well nigh single-handed. Yet one right is as ever a pretty good working majority. It must be put down among the records of these days, that the victory over Tammany has been gained mainly through the tenacious pluck and the unpurchaseableness of the TIMES newspaper.

Why the *Tribune*, that faithful old sheet, should have allowed itself to be silenced by envy or any other cause at such a critical moment in the history of New-York and the country, we cannot fathom, save it be the absence of its editor-in-chief in the far West. His Presidential interests had to be nursed. Had this battle been fought twenty years ago, Mr. GREELEY, at the first sound of successful onset, though half round the world, as fast as the wings of steam could have borne him, would have rushed to the battle. Think of the *Tribune*, twenty years ago, giving an uncertain sound! Well, we fear we must make up our minds to it; the glory of the old campaign *Tribune* passeth away with the prime of its editor and founder.

A BAD MEMORY.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The *Tribune* scouts the idea of trying OAKEY HALL upon the statements of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The *Tribune* last Summer scouted the idea of Gov. HOFFMAN not trying Dr. CARNOCHAN upon the statements of the *Tribune*. Could it have forgotten today what it said last Summer? Or did it suppose its readers had forgotten? Or did it care for what it said last Summer, or whether it exactly nullified what it says today or not? Every plea wherewith it defends HALL now we used to impale HOFFMAN and CARNOCHAN less than six months ago. A paper less extraordinary than the *Tribune* would have a longer memory, or less indifference to stultification. The flexibility that can adopt views at one time, and repudiate the same at another time has no designation in journalism, for such a course was never pursued in that profession till the *Tribune* indulged it. Mr. GREELEY'S most vigorous Saxon would be inadequate to characterize his attitude toward HALL today in the light of his conduct toward CARNOCHAN and HOFFMAN a short time past. That the intervention of City printing should effect such moral opacity, or such reckless and festive contempt of consistency, is the phenomenal advertising fact of the nineteenth century.

TAMMANY AND THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Troy Daily Whig.

Any one that has read the New-York *Tribune* for the last three months, cannot have failed to have seen that it has not made war on Tammany with half the zeal it has shown in its attacks on Collector MURPHY. It is very evident that Mr. GREELEY is no longer the controlling editor of the *Tribune*. Two of the Tammany Ring have been handled very gingerly, and the public has been told that there is no evidence that either of them have shared with TWEED and CONNOLLY in the plunder of the City.

The whole past life of PETER B. SWEENY has been a life of intrigue and corruption. He was engaged years ago in bribing some members of the Board of Supervisors. He has been the manager of the Tammany Ring for ten or fifteen years. He has been nicknamed PETER "Brains" SWEENY and PETER "Bismarck" SWEENY. Such names indicate the estimation in which he has been held, and the position he has occupied in the party. Now, during all this time, the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council have been corrupt and subservient to the Ring. During this time the elections in New-York have been carried by fraud. Do we need any proof that Mr. SWEENY has been the prime agent in corruption and fraud?

The *Tribune* has recently taken A. OAKEY HALL under its protection. Only a short time ago, of all the Tammany crew, HALL was the most odious to the *Tribune*.

There must be some political reason for the course of the *Tribune*. Mr. HALL is Mayor, and will continue in office until the next Legislature shall alter the charter, and provide for a new election. In the meantime HALL must nominate the men to fill all the vacancies caused by the resignation of SWEENY, CONNOLLY, BELL, HILTON and other City officers. Some political movement is proposed, to which the *Tribune* is a party, and HALL is in such a position that he must be consulted.

HALL has already overcome his aversion to ANDREW H. GREEN, and has appointed him Controller in place of CONNOLLY. It is said that he will appoint Mr. GREELEY Commissioner of Public Parks in place of HILTON. But some other change must take place before GREELEY will accept. He will not serve in company with TWEED and TOM FIELDS. GREELEY is fastidious, and will not associate on equal and familiar terms with thieves and drunkards. Other changes must be made before GREELEY will consent to come into the City Administration.

We do not believe that GREELEY would have opened his columns to OAKEY HALL, either to attack Mr. JONES or defend himself. An attempt was made to indict HALL before the Grand Jury for gross negligence in the discharge of his duty as Mayor. He was one of the Auditing Board by which the fraudulent vouchers were passed, and millions of money put into the pockets of Tweed, Connolly, Woodward, Ingersoll, Garvey, &c.

The Grand Jury failed to indict. HALL has the making up of the Grand Jury. It is said he had a reporter in the jury-room, or in an adjoining room. His report of the examination of GEORGE JONES, of the TIMES, was published in Saturday's *Tribune*. The *Tribune* alleged that it was furnished by the foreman of the Grand Jury. He denies it, and says the publication was made against his protest. The jurors are sworn to secrecy, and it is a crime for them to divige the secrets of the jury-room.

Mr. JONES, it seems, testified that he did not know personally anything about the truth of the charges against TWEED, HALL and the Tammany Ring. Of course he did not. He could not. The District-Attorney was well aware that Mr. JONES was not a witness in the case. It was charged in some of the New-York papers that he subpœnaed men who knew nothing of the evidence, and omitted to subpœna the very men who did know all about the matter. The editors and proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES received the information which they published from persons in whose veracity they had confidence. They never pretended to have personal knowledge of the facts. If the District-Attorney had desired to indict HALL, there was not the least difficulty in his finding credible and relevant testimony enough to make out a good case.

The *Tribune* is imposing upon the public by representing that Mayor HALL has been unjustly assailed by GEORGE JONES. It does not follow that Mayor HALL is an innocent man because GEORGE JONES cannot swear that he is a thief. Newspapers publish accounts of all sorts of crimes, and the editors and proprietors would be the last men to summon as witnesses.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Central Committee—Resolutions Complimentary to Hon. Thomas Murphy and Gen. Arthur.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at Chickering Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, Mr. HOYT GARDNER in the chair. A portion of the constitution was amended so that at the first meeting in every year delegates having certificates of the majority of inspectors, shall be deemed entitled to their seats, and shall have the right to vote upon all questions, excepting the right to their own seats.

The following gentlemen, one from each district, were appointed to confer with other committees with a view to determine what action should be taken by the next Legislature to promote the interests of the people:

First District, Michael M. Burns; Second, Morris Friedsou; Third, C. A. Willoughby; Fourth, Carl Schwedler; Fifth, John H. Forshay; Sixth, H. A. Smith; Seventh, John D. Lawson; Eighth, Solon D. Smith; Ninth, James W. Farr; Tenth, H. H. Haight; Eleventh, John J. Townsend; Twelfth, H. C. Crumpton; Thirteenth, C. S. Spencer; Fourteenth, Joseph C. Pinckney; Fifteenth, H. D. Lapaugh; Sixteenth, Michael Cregan; Seventeenth, John R. Russel; Eighteenth, E. Stephenson; Nineteenth, Wm. H. Waring; Twentieth, John F. Sanxay; Twenty-first, John A. Eagleson.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee has learned with regret the resignation of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY of the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, and that his letter of resignation shows that he loves his party better than himself.

Resolved, That, by the appointment of Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR as successor of the late Collector, Gen. GRANT has shown that wise judgment which always characterizes his official action; that this Committee has entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and pure republicanism of Gen. ARTHUR, and leaves the side of one good man but to take its stand by that of another. [Applause.]

The meeting then adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio is to meet in Columbus, Nov. 24, to fix upon the time for holding the next State Convention.

Full returns from all but five counties in Wisconsin give WASHBURN for Governor 9,549 majority. The counties yet to be heard from will not greatly change these figures.

It is reported that Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD and GEORGE W. JULIAN have been repelled from their early advocacy of woman's suffrage by undesired companionship.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Executive Committee will meet in Concord this evening, to fix upon the time and place for the next State Convention.

A German Reform Association for the Sixth Senatorial and Eighth Assembly Districts, has been permanently organized, and already numbers over 100 members. Mr. H. SIEBERT was elected President, and JAS. MUEHLHAUSER Secretary.

The Baltimore *American* thinks that the appointment by Gov. WHYTE of Hon. JOHN THOMPSON MASON as Secretary of State of Maryland is evidence that the upper element of the Democratic Party triumphed in the recent elections in that State.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* recommends that in all the States the Democratic State Conventions be postponed until after the nomination for President is made, and that the appointment of delegates to the National Convention be made by District Conventions, that there may be less danger of improper influences in their selection.

The Mayor of New-Orleans has offered the Committee of the Citizens' Association every facility in their proposed investigation into the administration of City affairs. The *Picayune* thinks there is little doubt that many of the complications at the City Hall have arisen from unwise financiering.

Gov. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, thus speaks in his recent message: "Women have voted in the Territory, served on juries and held office. It is simple justice to say that the women, entering for the first time in the history of the country upon these new and untried duties, have conducted themselves in every respect with as much tact, sound judgment and good sense as men. While it would be claiming more than the facts justify to say that this experiment, in a limited field, has demonstrated beyond a doubt the perfect fitness of woman at all times and under all circumstances for taking a part in the Government, it furnishes at least reasonable presumptive evidence in her favor, and she has a right to claim that, so long as none but good results are made manifest, the law should remain unrepealed."

THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

Some Account of the Italian Street Musicians—How they Live—Their Habits and Customs—Interesting Anecdotes.

Most of the wandering minstrels have flown. A few still remain shivering in the Autumn winds, playing dead marches for the drifting leaves, but most of them are gone. Now and then one or a little band is seen industrious with the violin and harp, but in the hurrying, chilly crowd that rushes by them there are few who care to feel with numb fingers for the pennies so earnestly solicited by the imploringly uplifted bright eyes. And so they drop off one by one, seeking other employment for the long Winter months, waiting for the coming Spring to bring them and their music into the streets again. Street music has become an institution in New-York; has fought its way to a sort of distinction; fought its way against oppression, objurgation and ridicule. The public, upon which it lives, is its natural enemy, possibly because it is only "street" music, and attacks the sensitive ear with approaches from which there is no escape but in flight. Still the minstrels thrive, winning a livelihood despite the torture to which they subject their audiences.

Through the warm seasons the hot sidewalks know them well. And the sultry nights are vexed with their lucubrations. Distorted airs from ancient operas, vague theories of old waltzes, the "popular airs of the day," rendered with the pure Italian touch, for our minstrels claim the sunny land for their homes, are poured forth upon the shuddering tympanums of practical New-Yorkers in the long evenings, and yet we pay for it, sometimes in pity, for the little dusky round-faced boy who solicits pennies, sometimes with the understanding that he will depart and play no more. They generally travel in bands of two or three. A harp with mournful aspect, and still more doleful tone, and a couple of attenuated violins whose strains relieve all fears that their strings are not of catgut, are the stock in trade, and, thus equipped, a few boys, and not unfrequently a little girl, unfold their conception of the last new sensation in notes. The up-town streets claim their attention, and in the late afternoon when tired men are airing themselves upon their stoops, a habit in warm weather which New-Yorkers have acquired, they appear, swooping down like vultures. The instruments are unslung, a few unintelligible words are interchanged, a premonitory shriek from the leader's violin, and they begin. After playing awhile a battered cap is passed around; a few young men to whom, perhaps, an air taken from the play of some favorite burlesque troupe recalls the rosy cheeks and blonde wig of a stage friend, evolve a few nickels from their slender nether habiliments. Some young girl, whom the air of an old galop carries back to a drawing-room and conquest, bestows a trifle.

Sometimes they profit by the mercurial temperaments of some of the youth of the City, whose minds are completely absorbed by the cares of business to the utter exclusion of genuine wit, and who rely for amusement upon jokes whose only merit is that they are practical. Not long ago a street orchestra appeared before the stoop of a boarding-house whereon some young men were lolling. "Go and play before the house opposite," said one, pointing to another stoop where lounged elegantly some other young men, "and I will give you fifty cents." The leader collected the money in advance, and led his band across the street. "Go 'way," drawled one of the abused party. The leader explained the nature of the contract he had taken. "Oh! that's it, eh! Well, here's a dollar; go back there and play an hour." Retracing their steps, the itinerants stood once more before the first house and commenced the air "Driven from Home." They who had paid the fifty cents told the band to stop. "I sent you to play over there; why did you come back?" The boy told him that he had been outbidden, and soon collected another dollar. Back across the street, but those on the other side refused to bid higher, and the musicians departed. The earnings of these street musicians it is difficult to ascertain; there are very few of them who speak English, and when interrogated as to their receipts, they invariably demand "a penny"—about the only English words they know. One of them once sputtered out, in a mixture of tongues that as a whole more resembled Chinese than anything else, that sometimes he made a dollar, sometimes he didn't, and sometimes more. It depends in a measure upon the weather, and it is almost impossible to average the amount they receive. Often less than a dollar will cover a day, and yet sometimes they make two and three dollars. In the event of their becoming parties to a "joke," they are more fortunate, but in any contingency they contrive to beg enough to eke out a living for themselves.

Some years ago five young Italians associated themselves, and with two violins, two harps and a flute passed the days in the more secluded of the down-town business streets. Understanding music, and with good taste in selection, they were listened to with pleasure, and their coming each day looked for. Business men forgot their ledgers, lawyers their clients, brokers their stocks, as the rich strains rose through the dusty air and floated into their windows. When the cap was passed around it was loaded down with money freely given. Followed by a throng of men and boys, they proceeded from street to street, ever surrounded by a crowd when they commenced to play. Even the policemen who ordered them to "move on" refrained from interrupting them until they had finished the piece they were playing. After a while the street became so blocked up as they played, that they were arrested as nuisances, but on their release sought their old grounds, and were gladly welcomed and amply paid. Repeated arrests finally taught them greater caution, and now they are to be seen now and then only in the vestibules of the larger hotels. Not only are the lesser lights in the business only remarkable for the instrumental discord they create. Sometimes they introduce the local element, and the pure, rich, childish voice of a wandering minstrel breaks upon the air, demanding and holding attention. Not long ago one in Fourteenth-street—a boy, with his violin held diagonally across his body, he was too fatigued to hold it as he should—commenced an air from "Masaniello," and passers-by stopped to listen. As he warmed in his song they crowded about him, and he, the little waif in the enchanted multitude, held them spell-bound. As he finished, and the last low notes of his melody died away, we approached him, and taking him by the hand, led him away. Fed, clothed and happy, he was taken before PAREPA-ROSA and her husband. Accompanied then by the skillful touch of the artist, he again sung the aria from the opera. There was no acting, no stage depiction of passion, but the rare, rich voice, the sweet, natural expression he gave to his music, won the praises of his audience, and an education for the stage.

"But how do they live?" has been often asked. What becomes of them is often a matter of wonder. They look strong and sturdy, are far better clad than our own street Arabs, but where or how they live but few have any idea. Some are swallowed up by the Five Points when the late nights come on. They are scattered through the poorer tenement-houses of the west side and the lower part of the City. They are well cared for at home; upon them in most instances their parents depend for all they get. Some of them are the children of the organ-grinders, some of peddlers and venders of fruit. For it is not uncommon for a family of Italians in New-York to represent several different avocations. In some cases the image-man who calls around with a tray of plaster-casts on his head, always keeping on the sunny side of the street, sends his children armed with a few cheap instruments into the street to pick up a few pennies here and there. Some parents do nothing whatever for themselves or their families, but rely on the musical exertions of their progeny. Inquiry and observation as to the characters and habits of the little minstrels do not discover them to be inclined to evil-doing, notwithstanding the clouded influences around them. They are at least industrious, generally tidy, and honest. Their faces recommend them, and no one can look down into the sorrowful dark eyes of one of these peregrinating Italian musicians without a feeling of kindliness and pity. The rooms in which they live, though bare of luxuries and sometimes of comforts, are not always squalid and miserable, like those of the poorer classes of other nationalities.

The Arion Society—Annual Meeting.

The Arion Vocal Society held its sixteenth annual meeting at Arion Hall, in St. Mark's-place last evening, when Mr. TRIACCO presided. From the financial report submitted by the Treasurer it appeared that the receipts of the society during the past year amounted to $11,880 39; the expenses were $12,784 76, leaving a deficit of $904 37.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, FREDERICK KUHNE; First Vice-President, FRITZ BERGER; Treasurer, E. IDLER; Finance Secretary, A. REICHELT; Recording Secretary, AUG. WEDDIGEN; Corresponding Secretary, VON BAUER; Librarian, Mr. DIX. In addition, a Board of Managers was elected, composed of seven members.

Changes in the Park Commission.

We have received the following from the Department of Parks, but have reason to know that some of the statements in it are incorrect. Col. STEBBINS will probably be President of the Department, in accordance with the general wish of the public. Mr. F. W. CHURCH, the artist, has been nominated as one of the Commissioners:

"The appointment of Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS as a Commissioner of the Department of Public Parks is determined upon by the Mayor, and it is understood that Mr. STEBBINS will accept, and will probably be elected Treasurer of the Board. The Mayor also offered a Commissionership to Mr. GEO. M. VAN NORT, who has been connected with the park operations for fourteen years, which was declined, as he preferred to hold his present position of Controller in the Department. It is understood that the appointment has been tendered to Mr. WM. T. BLODGETT, who has not yet signified his acceptance. Commissioner DILLON has been spoken of for President of the Department.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Governor of Havana has been superseded by the Spanish Government.

The King of Denmark has gone to Greece, to visit his son, King GEORGE.

The weather in Utah is cold and the cañons are full of snow.

The King of Italy and the President of the Senate, Signor DE FERRARI, were expected to arrive in Rome yesterday.

RUFF & SCHEFFER'S sash, door and blind factory, at Fond du Lac, Wis., was burned on Monday. The loss is about $35,000.

There was an explosion of gas on the steam-ship *Samaria*, at Liverpool, on Monday night. Seven persons were slightly injured.

The United States steamer *California*, flagship of the Pacific Squadron, sails from San Francisco today for Mexico.

The resignation of W. P. CHAMBERLIN, Chief of Police of Hartford, Conn., has been accepted, and Lieut. CALEB L. PACKARD, of the force, has been appointed in his place.

At the annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with JOHN KING, Jr., to fill the place of the late ALBERT SCHUMAKER.

There is no detention on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway. All trains are making their regular time through to Denver and Cheyenne.

Dispatches from Constantinople report that cool, clear weather now prevails there, and the number of cases of cholera is decreasing daily.

The Count VON BEUST, the newly-appointed Ambassador of Austria to the Court of St. James, is expected to arrive in London this week.

Human remains found on Monday evening in the basement of the Chicago *Tribune* building have been identified as the body of J. B. STUBBS reporter on the *Tribune*.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday, was: Available coin, $92,194,390; currency, $7,184,166; coin certificates, $18,254,000.

The damages from the sinking of the Oxford Mine, in Hyde Park, Penn., are estimated not to exceed $9,000. The estate of JOSEPH FELLOWS will probably be held liable for losses.

PACKWOOD'S livery stables at Skaneateles, N. Y., with a number of horses and all its contents, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $10,000.

The French Government has resolved to support a motion for the return of the seat of Government to Paris, at the next session of the Assembly.

The suit of the Eureka Mining Company against ASPINWALL, of New-York, and others, was decided, yesterday, at Provo, Utah, for the plaintiff. The contest was for the title to the "King David."

The boiler in CRUBB'S flouring mill, at Clinton, Ind., exploded yesterday, totally wrecking the mill and an adjoining planing-mill. BARTON CALSEY was killed, and several others seriously injured, one perhaps fatally.

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles county has found a number of indictments against persons charged with participation in the butchery of Chinese. Most of the accused not already in jail have fled from the county.

The first three of match games of billiards of 500 points, for $500 a game, was played on Monday night between JOSEPH DION and HENRY MILLER. DION gives MILLER 150 points on each game. DION won by 500 to 479.

About 4 A. M. yesterday, one of the departments of C. C. CRANE & Co.'s large establishment for manufacturing doors, sashes and blinds, in Addison, Steuben County, N. Y., was destroyed.

The Swedish Consul at Havana, Mr. NENNINGER, who has been expelled from Cuba, sailed on Monday for Baltimore, in company with his son. The NENNINGERS are both American citizens, notwithstanding the fact that the father has held the office of Swedish Consul.

A severe wind and snow-storm occurred at Denver, Colorado, on Thursday night, and part of Friday, and badly blocked up the railroads by snow-drifts. Another snow-storm, on Sunday night, added about six inches to the eight or ten already on the ground.

On Friday morning a fire broke out at Kit Carson, destroying an entire block, including the Perry House, several dry-goods and grocery stores, the post-office, two billiard halls, and a number of saloons and dwellings. Very little property was saved. Loss estimated at $100,000.

The Signal Office reports that on the afternoon of the 15th inst. the wind on the summit of Mount Washington, New-Hampshire, reached a velocity of 150 miles per hour, twenty miles more than the greatest velocity ever previously noted by meteorologists.

The body found in Philadelphia a day or two ago, with the throat cut, has been identified as that of WM. SCHUBERT, forty-six years old, whose residence was at No. 2,012 Emerald-street. He was a carpet-weaver, and he had been out of work for some time past, and was in quite low spirits.

The bark *D. C. Murray*, from Honolulu, brings to San Francisco another detachment of the wrecked whalers. The United States steamer *Pensacola* will sail next week for Honolulu to relieve the shipwrecked seamen of the Arctic Fleet, over seven hundred of whom have been assisted by the American Consul.

The report of the State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities in regard to the Susquehanna Valley Home, in Binghamton, censures the Superintendent, Mr. VAN EPPS for indiscretion in the matter of discipline. The Board of Managers have accepted the resignation of the Superintendent.

The investigation of the management, by C. C. P. HOLDEN, of the Chicago relief funds, has developed the fact that he turned over to the Treasurer all the money in his hands when received. This exonerates him from the charge of misappropriation, freely made during the recent canvass.

Cholera has broken out in the eastern section of Halifax County, Nova Scotia. A cook on the steamer *Franklin*, who brought the disease into the country, is recovering, but others who caught the infection from him have died. The Health officer of Halifax is severely blamed for neglect of his duty in this case.

Notes of Amusements.

The first performance of "Mignon" takes place at the Academy of Music this evening.....At Steinway Hall the Arion Society will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert....Prince GALITZIN'S second Russian concert took place at Steinway Hall last night....The band of the Ninth Regiment will give, with the co-operation of several soloists, a concert at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening.

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.
AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT
OF
GORHAM PLATED-WARE,
Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Debilitated constitutions receive strength and support by partaking occasionally of HELMBOLD'S Buchu. This remedy removes diseases of the bladder, kidneys and urinary organs, tones the system to a healthy standard, and positively cures all diseases of this character.—*Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $20 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Cold Winds Excluded, and Rooms kept warm and cosy by ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS, No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff.

Don't Wait for a Cold to Go Away of itself, for your throat and lungs may become so irritated and inflamed from the accompanying cough that bronchitis or consumption may set in before you are conscious of danger. Rather get clear of your cold at once by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for loosening a cough and promoting expectoration, and for healing and strengthening the surfaces of the throat and lungs. Sold everywhere.

The Mother's Treasure.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Dyspepsia—Hundreds cured by DR. T. M. SHARP'S INFALLIBLE DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Free for trial. No charge for consultation at wholesale office, No. 437 Canal-st. Guaranteed in all cases. Price $1 per box. For sale by druggists.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

The Best and the Cheapest—The famous Halford Table Sauce.

MARRIED.

BIDDLE—WILMERDING.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1871, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ewer, assisted by the Rev. B. M. Yarrington, HARRIET WHITNEY, daughter of the late Henry A. Wilmerding, of New-York, to EDWARD R. BIDDLE, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J.

HIGGS—COLES.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 20, by Rev. J. M. Carroll, JUDIEL HIGGS to CECILIA C. COLES, both of Mount Vernon.

MOORE—ROWE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., AUSTIN D. MOORE to ELIZABETH ROWE, second daughter of Alfred L. Rowe, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

ACHESON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, EUPHEMIA, wife of Dr. J. J. Acheson, and eldest daughter of the late John Culbert.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 85 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ADAMS.—At Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, the 19th inst., MARIA C., beloved wife of Wm. Newton Adams, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BAIN.—At Paris, France, Friday, Nov. 17, 1871, JAMES ADGER BAIN, of Kinderhook, N. Y., formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENNET.—On Monday, 20th inst., ELIZABETH BENNET, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Phillips, No. 142 Amity-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M.

COLLES.—On Monday morning, Nov. 20, at the residence of his father, No. 35 University-place, JOHN HENRY COLLES, son of James Colles, late of New-Orleans. Age, 40 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday morning at 9½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

NETZ.—On Monday, Nov. 20, ALEXANDER NETZ, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 18 Eldridge-st.

PAISLEY.—On Monday, Nov. 20, 1871, HARRY B., son of John and Hannah Paisley, aged 16 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1,289 Broadway, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

PISTOR.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., at the residence of his father-in-law, D. A. Cushman, Esq., PHILIP F. PISTOR, of Geneva, N. Y., in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

PARKS.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, ELIZABETH PARKS, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her brother, Gorham Parks, Esq., Bay Ridge.

PAYNTAR.—At Key Port, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 19, SARAH HULST, wife of John J. Payntar and daughter of Peter Hulst, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, at 11¼ o'clock, from the Reformed Church, (Rev. S. H. Meekers,) at Bushwick, E. D.

ROBERTSON.—On Nov. 21, 1871, ISABELLA R., relict of the late William Robertson, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son, William Robertson, No. 120 State-st., Brooklyn.

RUTHERFURD.—At Newark, N. J., on the 21st inst., JOHN RUTHERFURD, aged 61 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 19th inst., POLLY, widow of Sheldon Smith, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William S. Faitoute, No. 37 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

SHERRY.—At Norwalk, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 19, 1871, CHARLES SHERRY, Jr., son of Charles Sherry, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2½ P. M. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 9, 11½ A. M. and 12½ P. M.

THIBAULT.—In this City, Tuesday, Nov. 21, WILLIAMINA, wife of A. Thibault.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Savannah and Philadelphia papers please copy.

VELDRAN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, GEO. W. VELDRAN, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 17 Renwick-st., on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of G Company, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—At Fort Plain, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 18, of pneumonia, after a short illness, H. E. WILLIAMS, aged 63 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NO. 63 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1871.

Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago conflagration.

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contributions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable to the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, No. 25 Nassau-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary, No. 83 Wall-st.

GOULD'S "WEST WIND."
Mr. Barnes has kindly consented to allow
AN EXHIBITION
of this great piece of statuary.
The receipts for the benefit of
THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS.
Tickets obtained at Nos. 114, 701 and 1,099 Broadway, New-York, and the drug and book stores, Brooklyn.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No 166 Court-st., Boston.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES.—BALL CARDS, NEW styles; fine paper and envelopes, monograms, seals, badges, medals, &c., by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at the Union Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock, to act upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the District Association.

HENRY KRUGER, President.
JAS. FLEMING, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the above Association will be held at No. 243 Spring-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock, to take action upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

JAMES WINTERBOTTOM, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of this Association on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at No. 107 East 28th-st.

A. P. MAN, President.
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

THE "BLACK FRIDAY" SUITS.

Further Testimony on Behalf of Plaintiffs—Motion to Dismiss the Complaint—The Decision Reserved.

The trial of the case of ISAAC O. DAVIS and others against SMITH, BELDEN, FISK and others, was continued before Judge MCCUNN and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday.

Mr. WESTCOTT, the Secretary of the Clearance-house, was recalled, and testified to the rule of the Board of Gold Brokers providing for the resale of gold at the risk of the purchaser in any case where the purchaser neglects to fulfill his contract after notice. This rule being found to have existed before '67, it was ruled out by the Judge as irrelevant. Gold, the witness continued, is delivered in two ways, one through the Clearing-house, by means of a ticket, and the other ex-Clearing-house; borrowers and lenders of gold usually agree to keep it at the same price, the increase being only the interest agreed to be paid; he knows of no difference between a loan of gold and a loan of currency; when a transfer of gold is made through the Clearing-house, there is no actual transfer of the coin except as represented by the ticket, which passes current the same as the actual delivery of the coin; there is daily on deposit in the banks of New-York from ten to thirty millions of gold, and seventy millions in the Sub-Treasury; on the Friday in question the clearances would have amounted to three hundred millions of gold.

Q.—Was there gold enough in the City or in the country to make this delivery? A.—Yes; with ten millions of gold I can make a delivery of one hundred millions.

Q.—Supposing a man was compelled to make actual delivery of twenty millions of gold on that Friday, was there gold enough in the City to do it? A.—Not outside the Sub-Treasury.

JOHN E. MCPHERSON, one of the plaintiffs, testified to having sent a letter of advice of the sale to the defendants.

WM. R. MATTHEWS, clerk in the Clearing-house, testified to the amount of the claim being charged on the balance-book of the Clearing-house in favor of plaintiffs.

JOHN C. MERSEROLE, Register of the New-York Gold Exchange, testified that at half-past twelve on the Friday in question gold was selling at 136, at half past one P. M. at 135, at eleven A. M. at 155⅛, at quarter past eleven at 155¼; the highest price during the day was 162½, at thirty-five minutes past eleven; at eight minutes after two gold was at its lowest, 133; on the next day of sale, the 30th, gold sold at 124.

An assignment of the claim of plaintiffs, DAVIS and MCPHERSON, to a Mr. BONNER, their co-plaintiff, having been offered in evidence, it was objected to as being indefinite and imperfect, inasmuch as it merely stated upon its face that it assigned plaintiffs' claim against ALBERT SPEYERS and his associates. Such language, it was claimed, did not show whether the assignment was of a claim growing out of SPEYER'S dealings with BELDEN, as his associate, which was the case on one day, or with the other defendants, as associates, which was claimed to have been the case on another and different day.

The Court admitted the assignment.

This closed the testimony on behalf of plaintiffs.

Mr. BEACH then moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that BONNER, by the assignment, had acquired only the right to the superintendence of the action, dividing the proceeds with the other plaintiffs. On the other hand, if the assignment is absolute, then DAVIS and MCPHERSON are not the proper parties to the action, and as to them the complaint should be dismissed.

In opposition to the motion, it was contended by Ex-Judge EMOTT that the effect of the assignment put in evidence, was merely to convey one-half interest in the claim to JOHN BONNER, one of the plaintiffs, reserving the other half to ISAAC S. DAVIS and JOHN A. MCPHERSON, the remaining plaintiffs, and that all three being parties in interest, they were all properly joined as plaintiffs.

Mr. FIELD then moved to dismiss the complaint as against MCPHERSON individually, on the ground that he, with DAVIS, had made an absolute assignment to BONNER, and had not been included in BONNER'S agreement to restore one-half of the proceeds, thus divesting himself of all interest in the suit. A motion then followed to dismiss the complaint as to all the parties, on the general grounds that the testimony failed to show authority from defendants to purchase, and that even if such authority had been given, contract was in violation of the statute of frauds and the common law.

These questions were argued at great length by Mr. BEACH in favor of the motion to dismiss, and by Ex-Judge EMOTT in opposition. The Judge reserved his decision until this morning.

Judge Bedford on Municipal Frauds—He Urges the Grand Jury to Action Against the Criminals.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury was convened by special order of Judge BEDFORD, to consider indictments against repeaters, and take some action in regard to the Municipal robberies. Judge BEDFORD said:

GENTLEMEN: I have convened you this morning for a most important and solemn purpose. The day before election I charged you upon the Election laws, and asked your co-operation to maintain the purity of the ballot-box by the prompt indictment of all persons charged before your body with any manner of election frauds; and I am glad to know that the decisive position this Court and your body took, deterred many from the perpetration of contemplated frauds upon the ballot-box; and that those who were so utterly reckless, and would take no warning, will meet with the speedy justice their crimes merit. The election is over, and the same reason that compelled me, in behalf of the public good, to charge you in relation to the Election laws, now demands my convening you this morning. We are in the midst of a most vital Municipal crisis. We all know that for months certain persons have been publicly charged with committing the most stupendous frauds against the City Treasury; and from official sources we learn that this great financial and commercial Metropolis—this City, the pride of the whole Union—has been brought to the very verge of bankruptcy. She has been not only nearly ruined financially, but her fair fame has been so tarnished that she stands only as a by-word of scorn and contempt among all good people. This state of affairs cannot and must not longer exist. Many of our foremost and honored citizens have combined to investigate these frauds, and to bring the guilty to punishment; and I have no doubt there is sufficient evidence to bring about this consummation. Your body is omnipotent; you are responsible to nobody; you can send for witnesses and for papers, and can command the strong arm of the law to compel obedience to your summons. I would suggest that you send for such men as CHARLES O'CONOR, whose great and fearless honesty and abilities have been brought to bear in the investigation of these frauds and the prosecution of the perpetrators. This is an important duty, gentlemen, and one which should be fearlessly performed. Many of the alleged criminals, it is said, have fled from the country, while yet many remain. But this matters not; when the power of the law is put forth it will reach them, wherever they may be. I therefore urge you, both as citizens and as sworn Grand Jurors, to immediately institute a rigid investigation into all these notorious frauds, and to present all who may be believed to be guilty, never mind who they may be, for the law is no respecter of either political parties or private or public persons. In this great duty I know the learned District-Attorney will aid you to the best of his ability. Personally and officially I have always been opposed to corruption, both in high places and low places, either among private or public persons, and I desire, at this imminent crisis, to place myself upon the record as one who will do all in his power to punish the perpetrators of these frauds, and to lend his aid in restoring public confidence and regaining for New-York her once envied position.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the Court adjourned in honor of the Grand Duke ALEXIS.

A Hackman Arrested on a Charge of Robbing a Wealthy Drunkard.

Yesterday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, while on duty on Broadway, near Fourth-street, Officer YOUNG, of the Fifteenth Precinct, observed a hackman named THOMAS LYNCH lift a man who was lying intoxicated on the sidewalk into his carriage and attempt to drive away with him. Suspecting a robbery, the officer ordered the hackman to stop, and searched him. He found nothing on his person, but on searching the drunken man he found $1,150 in greenbacks, and a card showing his name to be RICHARD DE PEYSTER, of No. 40 West Sixteenth-street. They were both conveyed to the Station-house, and on making an examination of the carriage $10,000 in South Carolina bonds were strewn all round. DE PEYSTER and LYNCH were brought before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and they were detained for examination.

The Suit Against the Tenth National Bank.

Messrs. WARREN and ROE, assignees for WARREN and SCOTT, bankrupts, filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court to recover $10,000 from the Tenth National Bank, in that it had been shown a fraudulent preference over the other creditors. The bill was dismissed yesterday by Judge BLATCHFORD, who held that the charge had not been substantiated.

More Money for the Departments.

Yesterday the Controller placed $100,000 to the credit of the Department of Docks.

Real Estate Transactions.

Yesterday, Nov. 21, was again a dull day at the Exchange, and although several sales were expected to occur, no business was transacted. The Commissioner's sale in partition, JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, of the premises No. 120 William-street, was adjourned to Dec. 5, and the foreclosure sale, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, of property on Forty-third-street, west of Third-avenue, was adjourned until Tuesday of next week. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., offered at auction a farm of 187 acres, located in Dutchess County, but no bids being received, the property was withdrawn. A report of the sale at Flushing, Long Island, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will be made to-morrow. For today, at the Exchange, several legal sales are announced of real estate, both in this City and Brooklyn, while at New-Providence, N. J., on the ground, at 1 P. M., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will dispose of a farm containing 105 acres of land, fronting on the Passaic River. An extensive stock sale will also be held at the Exchange, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at 12½ o'clock.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses for Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.,

52d-st., near 5th-av., four-story dwelling, 25x70x100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, leasehold, 24x62x100.
Park-av., near 37th-st., full-sized superb dwelling.
Madison-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
5th-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.

ALSO,

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage on IMPROVED and accessible UNIMPROVED City real estate. MORTGAGES CASHED. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-st.—A first-class handsomely finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone full size house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy.

ALSO,

On 40th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class beautifully-finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, having every modern improvement; house is full width and extra deep; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ADJOINING 90TH-ST. entrance to Central Park, five very desirable lots for sale low.
Also four building lots near 5th-av., on 84th-st.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE and lot known as No. 34 Laight-st., being about 30 feet front on Laight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further information, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York.

BOWERY.—SEVERAL PIECES ON WEST side for sale; also, Greene-st. property; also, a fine private stable on West 22d-st., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone English basement, 20x60x100; first-class order. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FIFTH-AV.—THE FINEST CORNER PLOT, (three lots,) below the Park; price and terms reasonable. Also, corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$45,000 FOR FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 24 feet front, (College lease;) this is in every particular one of the best houses in New-York.
RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

$45,000—WEST 51ST-ST., (LEASE.) four story, high stoop, 25 feet front, a few doors from 5th-av. Apply to RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FULL-SIZED brown-stone houses, on 48th-st. and 23d-st.; easy terms. Also, other houses in good location.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSE AND LOT IN CLINTON-PLACE for sale, or will exchange for up-town brown-stone house. H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A full-sized, superior, brown-stone house for sale at a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PLOTS OF ACRES ON CENTRAL-AV.; and the Southern Boulevard for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS FOR sale on the Grand Boulevard, 8th and 5th avs.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MUST BE SOLD—A FRAME HOUSE, TWO story and basement, in good order, all improvements, 25x40x100, in Dean-st., between Franklin and Classon avs., Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap, for cash. Must be sold within ten days. Apply to
JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—Brown stone, all improvements; in perfect order; immediate possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR sale, on Mount Hope, within five minutes of Tremont Station, a very desirable Winter house, with nineteen city lots, all in perfect order. Will be sold for far less than its value.

Also, a number of small places, all within five or ten minutes of the station. Tremont is one of the healthiest places in the county, has excellent schools, and churches of all denominations. Land is rapidly increasing in value in this locality. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.—A farm within three miles of Princeton, N. J., containing 130 acres, with elegant and substantial mansion and out-buildings, on principal highway; fine views; land under high cultivation; buildings cost nearly the price asked for the entire property; special reasons for an immediate sale.
H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

Seventy acres fine land for sale in Paterson, forty miles from New-York, one mile from depot on Harlem Railroad.
H. E. HUGHSON,
No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESTER and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country-seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned and investments made on City and country property.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES WITH acres of land for sale, situated between Throgg's Neck and the Harlem River. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MILK AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE. —320 acres, near Dover Plains, Harlem Railroad, three hours from New-York.
H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT REDUCED RENTALS—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON:

FURNISHED.

5th-av., medium size.
11th-st., extra large.
Madison-av., large size.
9th-st., small size.

UNFURNISHED.

5th-av., near 34th-st.
University-place, 40 rooms.
9th-st., near 5th-av.
10th-st., full size.
23d-st., near 7th-av.
57th-st., near Broadway.
Madison-av., near 35th-st.
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
35th-st., near Lexington-av.
46th-st., near 5th-av.
51st-st., near 5th-av.
54th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, $100,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage, on improved and accessible unimproved City real estate. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, FOR one and a half years, a first-class four-story high stoop full size brown-stone house, in East 19th-st., near the Clarendon Hotel; rent reasonable to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV. near 30th-st.—A handsome, four-story high-stoop brown stone house; full size; furnished in the most gorgeous style; will be rented to a first-class tenant for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FAMILY HAVING A NEATLY-furnished house, and more rooms than they require, wish to rent the second story for light housekeeping; also two on the third story. No. 136 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE 20 foot, 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent low to a first-class tenant, three or five years.
R. KERR & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY STORE.—TO LET OR lease, No. 473 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; four stories and basement; very choice location; moderate rent; possession Jan. 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, within two hours from New-York, a house and three or more acres of land; price not to exceed $6,000. Address or apply to H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson Riverviews. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION,
OF BRICK HOUSE AND LOTS, ON PRESIDENT AND BOND STS.

JOHNSON & MILLER
will positively sell at auction, without reserve,
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Sales-room of
WALTERS, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 391 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles M. Earle, Esq., referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

PRESIDENT-STREET—N. e. s., 95 feet north-west of Bond-st., seven desirable lots. On lot No. 177 there is a good three-story and basement brick dwelling-house.

BOND-STREET—N. w. s., beginning 60 feet south-east of President-st., two valuable lots.

TERMS—Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and to CHAS. M. EARLE, Esq., referee, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
SOUTHERN VOICES.
POEMS.
BY W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.,
Author of "Our Children in Heaven," "The Other Life," "The Sexes," &c.
12mo. Extra cloth, gilt top, $1 50.

A work of unusual merit. The sprightliness and delicacy of its sentiments, and the elegance of its diction, recommend it most strongly to all who possess a taste for true poetry.

THE FUNNY PHILOSOPHERS;
OR,
WAGS AND SWEETHEARTS.
A NOVEL.
BY GEORGE YELLOTT,
Author of "The Maid of Peru," "Paradise of Fools," &c. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50.

A very clever and amusing book, marked by a style at once humorous and refined.

WILD IRELAND;
OR,
Recollections of Some Days and Nights with Father Michael.
By B. DONBAVAND.
8vo. Paper cover, 35 cents.

An original, spirited, witty and highly interesting volume, replete with curious information about the scenes and manners of a section of Ireland but little known to tourists.

MCPHEETER'S
New and Improved
INTEREST TABLE.
Showing at sight the interest on any amount, from 1 to 360 days, surpassing all other systems in compactness, simplicity and rapidity of calculation.
Long cap 8vo. Cloth, $1.

The present Table far exceeds in compactness, simplicity and rapidity of calculation any system ever before issued. It contains in twelve pages all that is usually comprised in several hundred, correctly showing almost at a glance what in other tables is only to be attained by detailed calculations, with corresponding liability of error.

***For sale by book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of the price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
THE DECEMBER NUMBER
Contains:

I. SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS DURING THE YEARS 1860-69. A series of graphic and brilliant sketches. By EDWARD WHYMPER. Profusely and exquisitely illustrated after the unrivaled drawings of the author. Chapters 6 and 7. II. THE COLD HAND. A tale. By CLARA F. GUERNSEY. III. MONTE TESTACIO. A poem. By T. BUCHANAN READ. IV. PHANTOM LIMBS. By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D. V. TRIPS TO THE RIVER PLATE. By ROBERT M. WALSH. VI. MY LONG-LOST BROTHER. A story. By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. VII. BALZAC AS ARTIST AND MORALIST. By KATE HILLARD (Lucy Fountain.) VIII. A STROLL IN VIRGINIA. By RICHARD B. ELDER. IX. A BRANCH OF LILAC. A story. By "OUIDA." In two parts. Part II. X. SONNET. By PAUL H. HAYNE. XI. THE SHARPLESS CRAYONS. By J. W. PALMER. XII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, containing interesting papers on Cooper, Scott and Lockhart; Jerusalem; Steps to a Colossal Fortune; &c. XIII. FOREIGN LITERATURE. XIV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

With the number for January, LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE will enter upon a new volume. The number of pages will be increased, enabling the conductors to furnish an additional amount of popular reading in the best and most emphatic sense. In addition to the shorter articles by well-known writers, the following ATTRACTIVE SERIAL WORKS will be published during the year:

A POWERFUL AND ABSORBING NEW STORY.
BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D.
Author of "Alec Forbes," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," &c.
Also,
A CHARMING NEW NOVEL,
AYTOUN,
BY A TALENTED AMERICAN AUTHOR,
MR. EDWARD WHYMPER'S
EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED WORK,
SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS,
Will be continued from month to month until completed.

A large amount of space will be devoted to OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, which will be enriched with short and lively articles on persons of note, incidents of the day, and other novel or amusing topics.

ILLUSTRATIONS designed by distinguished artists and engraved in the highest style, will accompany each number.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4; single numbers, 35 cents. SPECIMEN NUMBER mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES—Printed in **Two Colors,** on superb TINTED PAPER.—**Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables,** with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES.—Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.—The handsomest and best **Floral Guide** in the World.—All for **Ten Cents,** to those who think of buying Seeds.—Not a quarter the cost—200,000 sold of 1871. Address
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

CHOICE ENGLISH BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
Have now ready
A CATALOGUE
OF A
MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION
OF
STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED ENGLISH BOOKS,
SELECTED IN EUROPE DURING THE PAST SUMMER EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.

The greater part of the books are in choice bindings, by Hayday, Riviere, Bedford, Andy Griere, and other artists of eminence, and the illustrated works were specially selected with regard to the condition of the plates.

Sent free by mail on application.

"'TIS NOT FOR BEAUTY I WOULD WED."—One of the most charming songs lately issued. The words by Pauline Wood and music by H. Mollenhauer. Price, 35 cents. For sale at all music-stores.

"'Tis not for beauty I would wed,
Its charm will but enchant the eye;
The heart that's but on beauty fed
Will change should e'er that beauty die."

MOLLENHAUER & ELSS, Publishers,
No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES-ROOM—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 23 and 24, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a choice and elegant Private Library, comprising scarce poetry, drama, biography, fiction, many fine illustrated works in handsome bindings.

Catalogues ready; books on exhibition Wednesday morning.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUGUST MARTENS & CO., auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the residence No. 36 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., at 11 o'clock, parlor suite, piano, paintings, book-cases, carpets, chamber, dining furniture, china, glass-ware, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARD-ING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO OR THREE BOYS can be boarded, and will receive especial care, and training, at the Classical School and Kindergarten, No. 1,099 Myrtle-av., corner of Lewis-av., Brooklyn. Term commences the day on which the pupil enters.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRA-HAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av. Private lessons in singing, piano-forte and harp; French and painting classes.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENG-LISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st.; collegiate, English and primary; fifteen years' experience; highest references.

A TUTOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN EUrope and America wishes additional pupils. Classics, modern languages, &c. Address BEDE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS; ages five to twelve. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARDING School for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON College wishes three or four pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in the higher branches. For terms, &c., address R. C. H., care Barlow, Hyatt & Olney, No. 21 Park-row.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DEsires to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social culture, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 45th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.

Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased. Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, and give real name and address.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $10,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address DECEM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PAPER-hanging establishments on Broadway, now doing an excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to Messrs. WILLIS & BAKER, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City.

A GRAND CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN easy and well paying photograph gallery; old established. For particulars, address G. S. CORWIN, No. 414 Grand-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE PRINTING business, including steam-engine, presses, type, &c.; established twenty-five years; rare chance for beginners. Address PRINTER, No. 62 Centre-st.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—A perfect brick yard, eligibly situated; four machines. For full particulars apply to DAVID P. VAN DEVENTER, Keyport, N. J.

DISTILLERY AND 40 LOTS AT MORRISania for sale. H. E. HUGHSON, No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

100 barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,000 pounds Bacon, Breakfast.
5,000 pounds Hams, Sugar Cured.
3,000 pounds Lard, "Leaf."
1,000 pounds Beef, Smoked.
500 barrels Flour.
100 barrels Flour, Extra Family.
10,000 pounds Beans, "P. M."
5,000 pounds Rice, Carolina.
20,000 pounds Coffee, Rio, Green.
5,000 pounds Coffee, Java, Green.
20,000 pounds Sugar, Yellow, equal to Stuart's "C."
5,000 pounds Sugar, Cut Loaf.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Granulated.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Crushed.
5,000 gallons Vinegar.
5,000 pounds Candles, Ada.
20,000 pounds Soap.
16,000 pounds Salt.
1,000 pounds Pepper, Black.

The usual conditions. Apply for information at this office.
WM. W. BURNS,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

PERSONAL.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF one THOMAS HOWIE, carpenter, parents residing in No. 25 East John-st., Glasgow, please call at Robert Henderson's, No. 297 Mott-st., New-York, to see a relative from Glasgow.

MISS CAROLINE LICHTENSTEINE desires to find the whereabouts of her brother MEIRER, to whom she has written two letters. Her present residence is at No. 100 Allen-st., where she will be glad to meet her brother.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of RANDEL & BLOEMEKE has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. RANDEL being authorized to wind up the partnership affairs. Mr. RANDEL will continue the business of job printing on his own account.
O. A. RANDEL,
B. BLOEMEKE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1871.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.—AT NO. 81 6TH-AV., CAST-off clothing can be disposed of at the highest price. For dresses, $3 to $50; coats, $2 to $20; pants, $1 to $5; carpets, furniture, jewelry, &c., bought. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 81 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a laundress' situation; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting, box pleating and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as family seamstress in a private family; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibb's sewing machines; can furnish undoubted City references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 194 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of laundry work, and has been head laundress for years; understands a mangle, and plaits and puffs perfectly; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; will assist in care of children; excellent references. Call or address No. 99 4th-st., near 2d-av., grocery store.

ALL WANTING SERVANTS, WHETHER PROTESTANT OR CATHOLIC, CAN BE SUPPLIED WITHIN TEN MINUTES BY APPLYING AT NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV. LADIES WHO PROCURE SERVANTS HERE AND ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH THEM WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH AS MANY OTHERS AS THEY WISH UNTIL SATISFACTION IS RENDERED.

WANTED—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as thorough chamber-maid or waitress, or parlor-maid, or chamber-work and sewing; very respectable; very best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as first-class nurse; would take baby from its birth; has many years' experience, and the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 145 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN American woman; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, &c.; excellent baker; prefers the country; best City testimonials. To be seen till suited at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good nurse; is patient and kind to children, and will discharge her duties faithfully; best references given. Call for two days at No. 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; is an excellent laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 116 East 32d-st; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INfant's nurse; can take a child from its birth, and can satisfy a lady as to references in the City; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; does up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable City reference. Call for two days at No. 266 West 34th-st., rear house, near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH COOK, a situation; makes all kinds of soups, brown gravies, desserts, bread, cake, biscuit, game, meats, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st. near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress, a situation; can cut and fit and operate; is also a good chamber-maid; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation; is capable of taking the place of a man waiter; has unexceptionable City reference; is neat and obliging. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has two years' reference from last place. Can be heard of by applying at Walker's, 138 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by a competent, trustworthy young woman; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 446 4th-av., corner of 30th-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES!!!

You can hear of good, reliable German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants,

AT WALKER'S OFFICE,

No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable widow lady to take care of an invalid or young children; best City reference. Call or address No. 217 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress; understands her duties perfectly; best City references. Apply at No. 164 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; City or country; best references. Apply for two days at No. 534 West 29th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to do general house-work in a small private family; excellent reference. Call at No. 326 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly competent; excellent reference. Apply at No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work and waiting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., will be found reliable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; unexceptionable references from last employer. Apply at No. 460 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 284 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced cook in a private family; the best City reference from her last place. Call at the corner of 15th-st. and 3d-av., in the corset store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress; has three years of the very best recommendation. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in some respectable family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing, or chamber-maid and assisting nurse; City references. Call at No. 23 West 22d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 234 East 28th-st., rear house.

AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits gentlemen's or families' washing at her house. Call or address No. 214 West 29th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; just come from England; can cook in all kinds of English and French styles. Apply at 120 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman, as good cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, to do housework in a private family; City references. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; is a competent hair-dresser and operator. Call at No. 391 6th-av., in shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as experienced cook. Call for two days, at No. 214 West 18th-st., (3 White-place.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches; City reference as to capability. Call at No. 123 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse or to take care of growing children; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 201 West 29th-st.

WANTED.—A GOOD PLAIN SEWER, WHO can finish off dresses well, would go out by the day or week, on reasonable terms. Call or address No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, washing and ironing by the dozen or month at her house. Call at No. 204 West 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to a private boarding-house; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETent young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress and chamber-maid, or to assist with the waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamber-work or to assist with washing, or take care of children. Call at No. 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING, obliging girl to do general house-work, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Apply at No. 329 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; competent, willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 31 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; is willing and obliging; will be found competent; can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Apply at No. 159 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as professed cook in City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl, lately landed, to do general house-work. Apply at No. 239 West 27th-st., top floor, front

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches; has best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse for growing children; can take entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress, and would do light chamber-work; fully capable of filling either position. Apply for two days at No. 691 5th-av., near 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as baby's nurse, and is a good operator upon Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who understands cooking in all its branches; fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 339 East 39th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant, a permanent place as waitress alone, or chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 348 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands English and French cooking and marketing thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 49 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing; unexceptionable references; understands fluting and polishing; linens and fineries done up in superior style. Call or address Mrs. BARCHOM, No. 309 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; fourteen years' experience in first-class families; unexceptionable City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 47 West Eighteenth-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker's maid by a highly-recommended seamstress; understands cutting, fitting and all kinds of family sewing; a first-class operator. Call or address No. 130 West 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit and dress hair; is a thorough operator; has about two years reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has several years' City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or infant's nurse, by a Protestant young woman; has the very best of City testimonials; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, a situation as nurse and companion to an invalid; is willing to make herself useful in a family; three years' reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 223 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a private family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; is a good laundress; will do them neatly and with care. Call at No. 507 East 15th-st., top floor, or will go by the day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to do chamber-work and take care of children in a private family; best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived twelve years. Apply at No. 333 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as cook; is a good baker; willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 35th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen and waiters, nurses, &c., constantly on hand at West Side Employment Office, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
SYDNEY F. JOHNSON, President.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; no objection to the country with City convenience; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at 109 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and desserts; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 216 West 37th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations together in a private family to do cooking and waiting, or sewing and chamber-work; good references; no objection to the country. Address No. 236 West 40th-st., in the rear.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., twenty-seven years established.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEWLY-arrived nice young girl as second nurse, and will make herself useful; wages not an object; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French-office.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL do washing, by an Englishwoman, about thirty, very respectable, and good cook; meats, soups, pastry; good baker, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamber-maid and sewing. Call for two days at No. 225 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 427 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD chamber-maid; will assist with children, sewing, or fine washing; no objection to a short distance in the country. To be seen at 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do general house-work or take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 239 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid or waitress; has best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.; ring top bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work or general house-work in a small private family. Apply at No. 211 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 401 West 40th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamber-work and waiting and plain sewing. Apply at No. 401 West 40th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOrough good cook; excellent references from last employer. Call for two days at No. 203 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD steady girl in a private family as good cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call or address No. 327 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; will assist with washing and ironing; an excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 263 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN meats and pastries a situation, or would go out evenings to cook dinners; best of City reference. Apply at No. 408 East 15th-st.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY fully investigate the character of servants whom they furnish to City or Country employers. No. 721 6th-av., branch office.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, waiters, laundresses, chamber-maids, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av. Supplied at the shortest notice.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH maid and seamstress; will assist in charge of one child; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR waitress; can take care of silver and a dining-room equal to a man; good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; understands English and American cooking; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call or address No. 421 East 19th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 231 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; cooking only. Apply at No. 32 Oak-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook in a small family; has good references. Can be seen at French-office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist in the washing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 337 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND waitress, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK, excellent washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City references. Call at 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker and seamstress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 171 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress a situation in a private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 410 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, having excellent City reference, a situation. Call at No. 310 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer in a small family; five years' City reference. Apply for two days at No. 42 East 32d-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress; understands her duties perfectly. Apply at No. 446 East 30th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; has the very best of references from last place. Call at No. 451 West 40th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECtable Protestant widow woman; a family, or a few ladies or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslins done; fluting done by machine; best of reference; terms moderate. Mrs. MOORE, No. 309 West 44th-st., near 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-class seamstress; an excellent operator; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; permanent employment desired; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 490 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation for a very competent girl in a small private family as waitress and chamber-maid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 160 West 41st-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, to take care of grown children or wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 342 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families', ladies' and gentlemen's washing, at her house by the dozen; linens done in superior style; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. Call or address No. 140 West 41st-st., top floor, corner Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week at dress-making or family sewing; can trim dresses; folds, button holes, flouncing, sewing in general. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, A situation; has two and a half years' City reference from her former employer, who can be seen; is capable of taking charge of an infant or growing children. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and machine and puffing; has got the very best of City references from her last place. Call at 5 East Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as first-class seamstress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as waitress in a small family; is neat, capable and obliging; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; Brooklyn or New-York; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will do house-work in a small family; best reference. Call or address at No. 160 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent child's nurse; will make herself generally useful; excellent City references. Call at No. 200 West 42d-st., corner 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; trustworthy, sober young man; an experienced groom and careful City driver; perfectly understands care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening and care of furnace; can milk, is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful. Address Mr. DAVIS, office Alligar Brothers, No. 10 Pine-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN and wife, (no incumbrances,) the man as useful man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; the wife as good cook and laundress, or as general house-worker; both are efficient and trusty servants; wages moderate and have excellent references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED thirty-two, lately landed from Europe, a situation as private waiter; satisfactory references from the families advertiser served in as butler, for strictest sobriety, abilities and attention to business; a member of Church of England. Address T. Y., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man; understands the care of horses; is a good, careful driver; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single young man; fully understands the care and treatment of horses; can milk; no objections to the country; first-class recommendations from last place. Call or address, from 10 to 3 P. M., HENRY, at Mr. L. Hopkins', No. 241 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchman, (married;) can mind horses, milk cows, or make himself generally useful about a place; can give two and a half years' reference from last employer. ANDREW, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF LONG experience, a situation as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; has best City reference; has no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c., &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; many years experience; expert in breaking or training horses to saddle or harness; unexceptionable reference. Address L., Box No. 19, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored man as coachman; is a good driver and good horseman; with reference; is willing to go in country or City. Can be seen at No. 151 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S situation by a competent Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care of road horses; best of reference. Address JOHN, for two days, box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable colored man; one who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Call or address 226 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced coachman who has the best City reference from his late employer of many years. Call or address J. W., No. 37 Union-square, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER OR head waiter, a situation; has best of references, and can take entire charge in no matter what establishment. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duty perfectly; excellent City references. Call or address B. W., No. 526 6th-av., upholsterer's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a reliable, steady, single man, in a private family; no objection to the country; excellent City reference. Call at or address No. 21 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties perfectly; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address L. G., No. 210 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; City or country; best of references. Call or address No. 111 East 22d-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEman's nurse; best recommendations given. Call or address CORNEILLS INDRUK, No. 4 Hall-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, GROOM AND gardener's situation by a single man, Protestant; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 105 Prince-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS willing to work and make himself useful, a situation in a store; can be well recommended. Address G. T. R., No. 474 3d-av., second floor.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED for THE NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, by L. COLANGE, editor of "Zell's Encyclopedia." The most valuable and cheapest book ever published. Apply to FRANCIS B. FELT & CO., Publishers, No. 91 Mercer-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD, FOURteen to eighteen years old, to write short-hand; not less than seventy-five words a minute, and a handsome, long hand. Address A. H. T., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WHOLESALE CARPET SALESman; must be young, energetic, ambitious, and with large acquaintance; salary first year moderate; chance, an excellent one for the right man. Apply, with references, to Box No. 75 Post-office.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH GOOD CITY references (Protestant preferred) as good plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a small quiet family, at No. 41 West 47th-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

GARDENER WANTED TO TAKE charge of a place at Tarrytown; must thoroughly understand his business, and cultivation of flowers; situation permanent. Apply at 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL, and sell spool silk, &c. Lewis Silk Co., No. 149 Duane-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

MACHINERY.

TO COMB MACHINISTS.—WANTED, offers of the newest machinery in America for cutting combs of all kinds. Apply to S. R. STEWART & CO., Aberdeen Comb-works, Aberdeen, Scotland. Should this meet the eye of O. B. Gallup, formerly in their service, he is requested to communicate with Messrs. STEWART & CO.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE.......DAURE.......Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.......LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 22 | Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29 | Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6 | Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 4, INDIA, Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8, IOWA, Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11, BRITANNIA, Saturday, Dec. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 18, ANGLIA, Saturday, Dec. 9.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..............................Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC..............................Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Nov. 22, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Dec. 1, at ———
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.......Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......................Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Satur., Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 29—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, Nov. 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, being a first lien on the entire Gas-works. Interest coupons payable January and July. For sale on favorable terms by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 155 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of **$140,000** of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the Trustees, care of R. S. Watson, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, Nov. 24, 1871, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1871.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

$50,000 Coupon Bonds on improved real estate in Indianapolis, Ind., worth three times the amount, bearing ten per cent. interest semi-annually in New-York. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

THE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY hereby gives notice of its intention to increase the amount of its capital stock from TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the addition of ONE THOUSAND NEW SHARES of FIFTY DOLLARS each, duly subscribed for and paid in.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1871. By order. M. F. HODGES, President.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER NEXT.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into

Peoria and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul, 578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

Nearly half the entire loan has already been sold.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE

HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

WALLKILL VALLEY

RAILWAY COMPANY

Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,

BY

MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND

ERASTUS F. MEAD,

BANKER,
CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-St., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

WHITTEMORE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD STOCKS, &C.

Collections made promptly in all parts of Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871. }

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, }
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

$4,000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on property worth $20,000, at Mott Haven, Westchester County. Apply to H. M. PEIRCE, No. 11 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS,

In grades embracing a large variety of

STABLE AND KERSEY DRESS BLANKETS,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE BLANKETS,

WAGON BLANKETS in Fancy Plaids; SWEATING BLANKETS in White, Fawns, Blue, Gray and Fancy Checks, in extra sizes and weights, suitable also for LAP BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES, assorted styles and qualities.

SLEIGH-BELLS, strapped and unstrapped, in WHITE and YELLOW METAL and in SILVER and GOLD-PLATED.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.
NO. 72 BEEKMAN-ST.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE BY AUCTION of good hand-made HORSE EQUIPMENTS, embracing a fine assortment of A 1 articles appertaining to the horse, in great variety, viz.: Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Lap Robes, Bits; an extra fine assortment of Whips, and all other articles usually found in a first-class stock of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC SADDLERY, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the store NO. 1,304 BROADWAY, between 35th and 36th sts., by order of

M. A. LOWDEN,
Administratrix of R. LOWDEN.

JOHN N. VEDDER, AUCTIONEER,
Ten years with the late HENRY H. LEEDS.

Stock now on exhibition, with catalogue.

HARNESS—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness, coach, express, truck and farm harness of our own manufacture; also, very fine harness of the celebrated make of Mr. P. Trainor, which we will sell at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HORSE BLANKETS—OF ALL KINDS, cheaper than ever; also, buffalo robes, bear and wolf robes, at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HORSE BLANKETS—HORSE BLANKETS for carriage and stable use; lap robes, whips, &c.; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO AND Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor, in 30th-st., near Madison-av., to rent to a single gentleman; house and appointments first-class; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, M. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW-LADY WOULD LET A SECOND floor of five large rooms, comfortably furnished, with or without board, to a small family, on very moderate terms, or to one or two respectable men and wives. Call at No. 763 2d-av., near 41st-st.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, FIVE minutes from Metropolitan Hotel, a large furnished room for one or two gentlemen; rent moderate to unexceptionable party. No. 4 Varick-place.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with first-class board; only a few select boarders taken; highest references given. No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Second floor, front, parlor and bedroom; table and appointments strictly first-class. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST.—A VERY NICE back parlor, with good board; will let to gentleman and wife; terms reasonable; references given and required.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—RICHLY and newly-furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with or without board; location first-class; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 32 WEST 26th-st., will let one large, handsomely-furnished room, without board.

EXTRA FINE ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, with board, in a private family; pleasant location, at No. 151 92d-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING—TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms on second floor, may be had with board at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A HANDSOME PAIR OF ROOMS, with board for a couple, may be had at No. 29 West 18th-st. Good reference required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-story, with bath and ample closet, to rent, with private table. Apply at No. 3 West 37th-st.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let with first-class board suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suites of rooms on the first and second floors; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 49th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

WANTED—A SMALL BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, in the neighborhood of 50th-st. and 3d-av. Address G. T., No. 58 Front-st.

SINGLE AND LARGE ROOMS ON fourth floor, with superior board, 53 West 33d-st.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.

Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 166 Nassau-st., (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.

INTEREST (six per cent) commencing on the *first of every month*, instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States.

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.

Send for circular. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on **$5** to **$5,000.**

ASSETS, **$10,004,887 74.**

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.

Assets, $2,628,243 60; surplus, $201,822 96.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION }
EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per Share, payable Jan. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 13th day of December, and reopened on the 3d day of January next.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

50 pieces BRILLIANTINE, 75c., worth $1.

50 do. do. 85c., worth $1 20.

JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

CANTRELL'S

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, NOV. 19, A CHILD'S GOLD CHAIN and PEN. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 15 West 50th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.

NILSSON AS MIGNON.

THIS WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, AT 8 P. M.

FOURTEENTH (14) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

First time in New-York of

MIGNON.

Grand Opera in four acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas. Words by MM. Carre and Barbier.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.......as.......MIGNON

Mlle. LEON DUVAL. Mlle. RONCONI. M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, M. LYALL, Sig. COLETTI.

MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor.

New Scenery by Messrs. Lewis and Dufloc. New Costumes from Mr. Harris, London; also Mme. Macchi and M. Petrilli, of New-York. New Properties by Sig. Abiatti, &c. New Furniture from Herts & Co.

GRAND CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, BALLET.

Stage Manager, Sig. Barili. Maitre de Ballet, M. Von Hamme.

FRIDAY, 24th—MIGNON. (second time.)

SATURDAY, Nov. 25—FIFTH NILSSON MATINEE—MIGNON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8,

GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT,

in honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke Alexis and Suite. (For this performance the regular subscription tickets are not available.)

TUESDAY, Nov. 28—Sixteenth subscription night.

Seats now at the Academy, also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On 14th-st.

GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8, in honor of the visit of His Imperial Highness the Duke ALEXIS and Suite, to whom an invitation has been extended by Mr. Max Strakosch and accepted.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8.

The sale of tickets will commence on Friday next, the 24th November, at the box-office of the Academy (only) at 9 A. M.

N. B.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that this extra performance is not included in the subscription. Tuesday, Nov. 28, Sixteenth Subscription Night of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OWENS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS,

Who will appear

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½, in his two great specialties,

—SOLON SHINGLE.—

Also, as JOSHUA BUTTERBY,

in Tom Taylor's popular comedy of

THE VICTIMS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

DIVORCE!

The great drama of the times.

TWELFTH WEEK.

Characters by the brilliant new comedy company.

Thirteenth Matinée of DIVORCE, Saturday next.

SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. SOTHERN

in Tom Taylor's comedy of

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.

PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE NOV. 30.

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

P. T. BARNUM..............................PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP...................................MANAGER

3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. Children to reserved chairs, 15 cents extra.

Open every day and evening from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

CROWDED HOUSES DAY AND NIGHT.

Visited by from 15,000 to 20,000 daily. Largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen since the deluge.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES 100,000, among which a full section of the GIANT TREE OF CALIFORNIA, 360 feet high, 90 feet circumference, and 1,900 years old.

Five hundred wild animals, birds and beasts, including monster sea lions, and a family of Arctic seals, kept in massive water-tanks, and seen every day and night disporting in their native element.

To the above overwhelming attractions is also added, free of extra charge,

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

Fifty of the best performers in the world.

SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.

NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN ON EARTH.

HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES commence at 2 and 8.

Every feature absolutely chaste, refined and unobjectionable.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE,

of Chicago, has placed his entire collection of paintings on exhibition at the

LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,

No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., comprising the master-pieces and gems of the

GREAT MODERN MASTERS.

The entire receipts from this exhibition will be devoted to the relief of the artists of Chicago. Exhibition 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at Steinway Hall.

SOLOISTS.

Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Alto.
Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Violin.
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ, Baritone.

A grand orchestra of seventy performers and the entire chorus of the Society.

Conductor, Dr. LEOP. DAMROSCH.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Tickets to be had at:

Gust. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 39 Union-square.
Geo. Steck & Co.'s, No. 25 East 14th-st.
Arion Hall, Nos. 19 and 21 St. Mark's-place.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ATTEND the sixteenth anniversary of the New-York State Woman's Hospital, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M., at the corner of 49th-st. and 4th-av. Addresses may be expected, and the institution will be thrown open to the public.

LADIES' FAIR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, now open at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st. All articles sold at moderate prices. No chances or anything of the kind allowed.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MELA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,151.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Mela, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1871.

GEO. BETTS, Clerk.

n22-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. DANFORTH and JOSEPH B. DANFORTH, Jr., bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, James M. Baldwin, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, in said district, hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Danforth Bros., of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, and who were, to-wit, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of themselves, by Staats S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.—Dated at Jersey City, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1871.

JAMES M. BALDWIN, Assignee.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Solicitor,
No. 38 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL HOLLACHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Hollacher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of December, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the — day of November, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n22-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM ANDERSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Hiram Anderson, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of November, A. D. 1871.

FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MELA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,151.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Mela, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1871.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

n22-law3wW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING,

THE GREAT DRAMATIC SUCCESS,

ROSEDALE.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

NEW COSTUMES, UNIFORMS,

and the

FOLLOWING ARTISTS IN THE DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

Early application is respectfully recommended, as the announcement

STANDING ROOM ONLY

is made early each evening. Performance begins at 8 P. M. Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.

Demonstrative popular APPLAUSE.

Houses nightly crowded TO OVERFLOWING.

"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE" with AIMEE in the title role.

Owing to great demand the opera will be continued for a limited number of nights with new costumes and orchestra.

Saturday Matinee at 2.

"Le Pont des Soupirs" ready for production.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

IMMENSE AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF

ANNIE LONSDALE'S COMEDY COMPANY,

THE PET OF THE PUBLIC,

AND NEW CLASSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,

BACCHUS, BACCHUS,

ANNIE LONSDALE IN BOTH PIECES.

Supported by a full and powerful company. See bills of the day. Seats secured three days in advance.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..............................Manager

The Eminent Artists, HARRIGAN and HART.

Mlle. BONFANTI and BEAUTIFUL BALLET.

The RAYNORS, MAFFITT and BARTHOLEMEW.

THE WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN.

Mlle. GERALDINE and GEO. LEOPOLD,

AND GREAT OLIO COMPANY.

PROGRAMME CHANGED NIGHTLY.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2¼.

GLOBE THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

SAPPHO, THE FAIRY STAR.

"The genius of the age."—*London Times.*

In Brough's burlesque, PRINCE AMABEL.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..............................Director.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF THE NEW TROUPE OF ARTISTS.

A FRESH PROGRAMME OF WONDERS.

Beautiful Acts and Superb Feats by Miss Lucy Watson, Le Jeune Burt, Chas. Reed.

Diverting Performances by the Jee Brothers, Almonte and Seal. The surprising Athletes in their exciting contests of skill.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children to reserved seats, 50 cents.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

STEINWAY HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,

AND A GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 2.

VOCALISTS: MISS EDITH WYNNE,

MME. PATEY,

MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,

MR. J. G. PATEY,

AND

MR. SANTLEY.

Pianist and Conductor, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.

Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on and after THURSDAY, the 23d inst.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

HON. CARL SCHURZ

ON

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

AT

COOPER UNION,

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. For sale at Dittons, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE.

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, by

HENRY MORTON,

President of Stevens Institute, on

THE NATURE AND SOURCE OF LIGHT,

commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 50 cents

FAIR

AT LIBRARY HALL,
ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Commencing at 4 P. M.;
THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Tickets to be had at the door.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL Branches of Music and Modern Languages.

ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, 820 BROADWAY, near 12TH-ST., over music-store.

(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. removes up-town.)

The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the BROOKLYN BRANCH,

102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.

For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 896; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.

10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.

3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.

4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.

5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.

5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d.....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d. 12:00 M.
Saturday, 25th.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 24th..........2:00 P. M.
Monday, 27th.......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 27th.........7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th........7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 30th.....9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 2. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 1.......8:00 A. M.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light draught steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., North River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connections with all the early trains for the North and West. Fare, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Positively the last week of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

The Management having decided to comply with the request of the many admirers of these favorite artists, will devote this their last week to the representation of their famous and original roles in Tom Taylor's

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

LOOK AT THE GREAT CAST.

Bob Brierly, (his original character,).......Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Emily St. Evremond, (her original character,).......Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
Hawkshaw, (his original character,).......Mr. J. F. HAGEAN
Mr. Gibson, (his original character)...Mr. T. J. HIND
Jim Dalton..............................Mr. E. THORNE
Green Jones..............................Mr. M. W. FISKE
Melter Moss..............................Mr. C. W. BARRY
Maltby..............................Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD
May Edwards..............................Miss IONE BURKE

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MONDAY, Nov. 27, will positively be produced T. C. De Leon's new drama called

PARIS; OR DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.

JOINT FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 24,

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

G. L. FOX'S

CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,

HUMPTY DUMPTY,

presented EVERY EVENING and Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, with a full corps of European artists.

The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.

ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO, CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,

THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI, YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS, and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE OF MISS SUSAN DENIN and MR. J. B. STUDLEY.

THIS EVENING AT 8. } Production of the new drama BLACK SHEEP. BLACK SHEEP.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.

TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. } Mr. Levick's sensation drama of PALE JANET, WITH A SUPERIOR CAST.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY

with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 8.

GRAND CONCERT

By COL. J. FISK, JR.'S, NINTH REGIMENT BAND, consisting of ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS. Herr CARL BERGMANN, MUSICAL DIRECTOR; Mr. D. L. DOWNING, LEADER.

The management take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of the brilliant young cantatrice, MISS CASSIE RENZ, who, upon this occasion, will sing the aria from "Rigoletto," introducing the unprecedented G SHARP which created such a sensation in musical circles last spring.

MLLES. THERESE CASTELLAN and ELIZA DE TRY, whose wonderful performances upon the violin and violoncello have charmed the immense audiences of the Sunday-evening concerts at the Grand Opera-house, will appear in their national (Neapolitan) costume, and

MR. J. LEVY,

the world-renowned cornet soloist.

Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at No. 701 Broadway; Erie Ticket Office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the Hall.

$330,000.—**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**—Plan and price-list sent by mail, free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York. Post-Office Box No. 4,264.

LECTURES.

INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD.

(Late United States Consul to the Kingdom of Hanover,) will deliver

THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE IN THE SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.

Subject—*Brains, Fins and Superfins.* Tickets 50 cents.

LAST LECTURE BY REV. THOMAS GUARD.—Rev. THOMAS GUARD, of Ireland, who has created such a great sensation by his eloquent sermons and addresses here and in England, will deliver his last lecture in New-York, at Harlem, on *The Mental Activities of the Age and the Bible*; in the Second-avenue Methodist Church, corner 2d-av. and 119th-st., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons,

No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROS.,

NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE,

Are now offering great inducements to parties wishing to purchase pianos for cash.

None should purchase elsewhere before examining these splendid pianos.

WAREROOMS, NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

First-class new PIANO, fully warranted, very low for cash.

Has been rented three months.

PIANO-WAREROOMS,
No. 27 Union-square.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of piano-forte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at No. 112 East 52d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., White Cottage.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES. }
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., }
Nov. 1, 1871. }

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871. }

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6 near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at

REDUCED PRICES.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

ELECTION RETURNS STOLEN.

Bold Larceny of Election Returns From the City and County Canvassers—No Trace of the Thieves.

On Monday evening, while the Committee on Elections of the Common Council were engaged in the examination of the poll-lists and returns in the Common Council Chamber, after having completed their canvass it was discovered that the returns of the First District, Sixth Ward, about which so much trouble had been taken, and from which so much litigation had resulted, had been stolen.

Whenever the Board of Canvassers have been in session a large crowd has been in attendance, and many have encroached upon the table set apart for the use of the Committee on Elections, the clerks of the Committee, and the reporters of the Press. Almost any one who desired to, has been allowed to handle the returns, and in the confusion attendant upon the conclusion of the session of the Committee, there was abundant opportunity for the abstraction of the papers which are now missing. It is supposed that the returns and poll-lists were taken at a late hour on Monday night, and just as the Committee were leaving the room.

It was confidently expected that duplicate returns were in the office of the Clerk of the County, from which abstracts of the missing returns could be made. But it was yesterday ascertained that this duplicate had also been stolen, and that it had been missing from the County Clerk's office since Saturday night. The Deputy Clerk of the County Clerk's office states that last week a great number of persons made application to see the poll-lists of the districts and wards, and they were given them to read. It is possible that in this way the abstraction was made by the substitution of a fraudulent instead of the true poll-list and returns.

Alderman THORN and Alderman DAWSON opened the returns of the Sixth Ward on Monday night "as a matter of curiosity," as they say. It was then about 9½ o'clock, and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen was very much crowded. Alderman THORN states that he kept the returns open for about ten or fifteen minutes, and then fastened them up again and laid the roll down, and when it was taken up again it was by Alderman DAWSON. About 11½ o'clock on Monday evening Mr. P. J. COLLIN, a deputy in the City Clerk's office, carried the returns down to the office, in order that they might be locked up in the safe. Yesterday morning it was discovered that the returns of the Sixth Ward, First District, had been abstracted from the bundle. The missing papers were undoubtedly abstracted in the Common Council Chamber, and those who were in charge of them should be required to account for them.

The abstraction of the poll-lists creates quite as great an excitement as did the larceny of the vouchers from the Controller's office in New-York. Somebody is to blame, and it will be the duty of the District-Attorney, aided by Mr. A. C. DAVIS, to prosecute the thieves.

The returns belonging to the City Canvassers were abstracted after they left Alderman DAWSON'S observation. The clerk, P. J. COLLINS, knows who were around that table after the Aldermen left, and who were most interested in the larceny of the papers. This is the second time during this canvass that returns have been taken from the custody of the City Clerk, and it appears very suspicious to say the least.

The larceny of the duplicate returns from the County Clerk's office prevents duplicate information being given, and it would appear that not only are the returns of the First District, Sixth Ward, liable to be thrown out by the canvassers, but that the parties who have been instrumental in forging these returns will be allowed to go free. It is stated, however, that the Citizens' Reform Committee have copies of the missing poll-lists, which they will use in due time.

The Missing Poll-Lists.

Last evening the poll-list of the First District, Sixth Ward, which it was supposed had been abstracted from the County Clerk's office, was found in the room, and under such circumstances as to lead to the supposition that the parties who originally abstracted it had chosen the first favorable opportunity of returning the document. It will be remembered that the returns of the First District, Twenty-first Ward, were missing from the City Clerk's office immediately after the election, and were mysteriously returned the next day. No thorough examination of the poll-list of the First District, Sixth Ward, missing from the County Clerk's office, had been made last evening to ascertain if it had been tampered with. It is probable that the parties abstracting it found that the marks for identification were so numerous that they could not conveniently prepare a substitute, and, therefore, they returned the original.

The City Canvass.

The Committee on Elections of the Board of Aldermen met last evening in the Common Council Chamber, and proceeded to correct the returns made to the City Clerk by the aid of the inspectors of election. Where clerical errors existed the inspectors came forward and rectified them. Messrs. DUTCHER and WHITING, of the Citizens' Reform Committee, were present, and made careful scrutiny of the corrections.

The following are found to have been elected: County Judge, Henry A. Moore, Democrat; District-Attorney, Winchester Britton, Democrat; County Treasurer, Thos. A. Gardner, Democrat; County Auditor, Maurice Fitzgerald, Democrat; Supervisor at Large, Wm. J. Osborn, Democrat; Superintendent of the Poor, Eastern District, Henry Wills, Republican; Superintendent of the Poor, County Towns, Cornelius Ferguson, Democrat; Coroners, Dr. Joseph B. Jones and Lawrence A. Whitehill, Democrats.

ASSEMBLY.

First District, D. C. Aitken, Democrat; Second District, E. D. White, Republican; Third District, D. H. Roche, Democrat; Fourth District, Wm. W. Moseley, Democrat; Fifth District, E. De Berri, Republican; Sixth District, L. G. Peck, Republican; Seventh District, C. B. Morton, Republican; Eighth District, George C. Bennett, Republican; Ninth District, John C. Jacobs, Democrat.

SENATORS.

Second District, John C. Perry, Republican.
Third District, Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.

A Republican gain of one Senator, four Assemblymen—the Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts—and a Superintendent of the Poor.

The Fire and Water Board Departments.

From the 22d of March to the 22d of April last, the Fire Department drew on warrants signed by the Controller the sum of $240,692. The Ring are enabled, by a law passed last session, to draw money for this Department from the City Treasury in sums not exceeding $50,000 at a time, on the mere warrant of the Controller, so that there is practically no check on the expenditure. Neither is there a check on the expenditures by the Water Board, as warrants are presented to the Mayor for certain amounts in *globo*, without the slightest details. The Mayor some time ago objected to sign those drafts, but the Courts finally compelled him to sign them.

Brief Notes.

The attention of Judge GILBERT was taken up, in the Kings County Circuit Court, yesterday, in hearing the testimony in a case of domestic misery. The parties are NOYSE G. PALMER, plaintiff, Superintendent of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island, and ANNE M. PALMER, his wife. The complainant seeks an absolute divorce from his wife, who left him for an "affinity." She makes counter-charges against him. Case still on.

An inquest was held yesterday, before Coroner WHITEHILL, over the body of EDWARD HEADMAN, thirteen years of age, who died from burns received by the upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp, at his late residence, No. 39 Charles-street, a week ago. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The examination of the charge of assault brought by JOHN DEVLIN, of Fifth Ward whisky notoriety, against JAMES SHEVLIN, District Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department, was to have taken place yesterday, before Justice RIELY. The accused waived examination, and gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

The taxes received by Collector BADEAU, of Brooklyn, from Oct. 18 to Nov. 18, amount to $3,508,104 80. The taxes came in much faster than they did during the corresponding period of 1870.

JAMES F. POWERS was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months by Justice WALSH, yesterday, for stealing an umbrella from the Mercantile Library reading-room.

Lee's Surrender—Jubal A. Early Once More.

JUBAL A. EARLY spoke thus in his address before the South Carolina Rebel Survivors' Association, from which we have already quoted:

"No man could look upon that scene at Appomattox Court-house, and for a moment, in his heart, believe that the followers of ROBERT E. LEE were traitors or rebels. But, my comrades, the victors on that occasion had not the remotest conception of the true meaning of the word 'magnanimity,' much less of the sentiment. Talk of GRANT'S magnanimity on that occasion, in conceding the terms that he did to Gen. LEE'S demands! I scout the idea. Gen. LEE went to that interview with the firm resolve to cut his way out with the small remnant left, if terms were not granted him deemed honorable in war. GRANT saw the blue mountains not far off—he had sad experience of what that little army was capable—he was afraid Gen. LEE might make his way into those mountains, and then he would lose the supreme glory of terminating the war by the surrender to him of his great antagonist, and he granted the terms, without which he could not have procured that surrender. Call you this magnanimity? But it is said he prevented Gen. LEE from being prosecuted for treason. He had, then, fortunately for him, a mentor who forced the idea into his dull brain, that his own honor and glory were in some way connected with that matter, in maintaining inviolate the parole granted Gen. LEE and his soldiers, and he acted in accordance with the suggestions made to him. That mentor has since gone, and what has been his course, as the head of a powerful Government, toward Gen. LEE and his followers? Compared to what has been done to our people, it would have been mercy to have hung all our leaders, civil and military, and then granted peace and amnesty to the masses. JEFFRYS, himself, could not have devised more exquisite torture and cruelty than has been inflicted on all our people."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. GEO. W. MORELL, of the United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Capt. A. D. ROBESON, of the United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator E. M. MADDEN, of Middletown, is at the St. James Hotel.

Dr. E. HOWE, of Cambridge, and W. C. GREENOUGH, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. JOHN BOYLE, of London, and Hon. JOHN LAUGHLAND, of Glasgow, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gens. ANDERSON and WICKHAM, of Richmond, Va., and Hon. W. B. BRISTOL, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Paymaster COCHRANE and Lieut.-Commander H. C. HUNTER, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

The chimney of the St. Nicholas Hotel caught fire last night, but was put out before any further damage was done.

At the United States District Court, yesterday, 1,200 pounds of leaf tobacco, seized at No. 843 Elizabeth-street, was condemned by default.

Mr. DILLON, who has refused for a year past to attend the meetings of the Department of Parks, resumed his seat at the Board yesterday.

Judge R. HITCHCOCK, of Ohio; Gens. HALL and DAVIS, of Missouri, and Hon. H. B. HURLBURT, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ALFRED GODFREY, second mate on ship *Knight Companion*, now lying at Pier No. 40, East River, fell, last evening, from the upper deck to the hold, receiving fatal injuries.

At 3 P. M. yesterday PHILIP REEKER, a sailor on the steam-ship *Derwiter*, lying at Pier No. 3 North River, fell into the hold of the ship, receiving fatal injuries.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, FRANK COLEMAN, colored, was found guilty of grand larceny, and sent to Sing Sing for two years.

J. GRENNWELD, of No. 27 Duane-street, was held in $2,000 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer a charge of selling unstamped tobacco.

The sixteenth anniversary of the New-York State Woman's Hospital will take place today, at 2 P. M., at the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

JAMES BEDFORD, of No. 419 Canal-street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the 4th inst. by being run over by a Second-avenue car at Twenty-fifth-street.

The body of an unknown man, aged about forty years, was found last evening at Pier No. 29 North River, and sent to the Morgue. Height 5 feet 9 inches. Had brown hair. He wore a blue jacket, gray tweed pantaloons, gray vest, and red flannel drawers.

"Josh Billings" entertained a large audience last evening at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, with his amusing lecture entitled, "What I know about Hotels."

The Hermann Lodge No. 480 of the Order of the Sons of Hermann, had its third annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last evening, which was fully enjoyed, especially by the ladies of the Lodge.

FRANCIS CAROLIN, of No. 151 East Fortieth-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch and chain, worth $200, from GEORGE CARR of No. 63 Reade-street. He was committed for trial.

THOMAS McDERMOTT, of No. 339 East Tenth-street, had his jaw broken, yesterday, while riding on an Eighth-avenue car, by a Broadway car coming in collision with it on the corner of Church and Barclay streets.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, JOSEPH HALL was committed to answer for breaking into the residence of RICHARD KING, No. 67 East Broadway, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of Brussels carpet.

The Phenix Society, a German benevolent organization, held a meeting at the Henry Clay House yesterday. The Society numbers 298 members, and the receipts during the past quarter amounted to $934 82; expenditures to $431 91.

Yesterday evening a fire broke out in the premises of LOUIS FRANCK, at No. 202 Allen-street, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, and causing a damage of $1,500. Insured for $4,000 in the Imperial Insurance Company. The building was damaged about $500.

The first of the course of scientific lectures before the American Institute will be delivered at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Mr. HENRY MORTON, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, is the lecturer, and "The Nature and Sources of Light" his theme.

Yesterday morning an altercation occurred in a house at the corner of Sixtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, between JOHN WOOLSEY and ANDREW NEILSON, during which WOOLSEY stabbed NEILSON in the right side with a chisel inflicting a dangerous wound. WOOLSEY was arrested.

In the report, on Saturday, of the Cutter contested will case, now on trial before the Surrogate, it was stated that the paper was contested by two sons of the deceased, which was erroneous. The testator, we have since been informed, left no children, and the contestants are two brothers.

The New-York House of Refuge will graduate eleven more boys from the new shop this evening. The exercises will take place in the school-room. Places have been secured for them to work in a shop at regular journeymen's wages on their leaving the institution.

The Rifle Association met last evening in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. Capt. WINGATE presented to the meeting certified copies of the papers of incorporation. On behalf of the Committee on By-laws, Col. CHURCH reported a complete set, which were adopted. The Association then adjourned.

Rev. THOMAS GUARD, of South Africa, has been lecturing and preaching in this City, for several weeks, with most remarkable success. Vast crowds have listened to his eloquent addresses. As he is about leaving for Canada, those who have not heard him would do well to take a trip to Harlem to-night, when he will speak in the Methodist Church, corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, on "The Mental Activities of this Age and the Bible."

LONG ISLAND.

Three times within the past two weeks a large quantity of clothing has been stolen from the yard of the Episcopal minister at Newtown. Yesterday a farmer discovered, under a hay-stack, a quantity of bedding and other clothing, and, upon close inspection, he ascertained that they belonged to the family of the clergyman.

Yesterday, two half-drunken men were arrested in Flushing, after a desperate encounter with the village Marshals. They were parading the main street of the village, insulting ladies and making obscene remarks.

Miss MARY JANE CORY, a resident of College Point, died suddenly in that village, yesterday, while sitting in a chair. An inquest was held by Coroner WATT, and a verdict of death from congestion of the brain was rendered.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, a prominent citizen of Newark, died, yesterday, in his sixty-second year.

The New-Jersey temperance men will have a grand torch-light procession in Jersey City on Tuesday next.

A Spiritual Convention is to be held in Camden next week, and during December a Woman's Rights Convention is to be held in the same place.

PATRICK ANTHONY, the man who was injured on the Hoboken ferry-boat on Monday, died the same night at his home, at South Eighth and Prospect streets, Jersey City.

The Classis of Bergen today celebrates the three hundredth year of its organization. The exercises take place in the Third Reformed Church of Jersey City.

JOHN EGAN was yesterday convicted in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, of having abandoned an old horse to die on some vacant lots on Washington-street, Lafayette.

FRANK OCHS, living in Oliver-street, Newark, was arrested on Monday for stealing gold from KREMENTZ & Co., his employers. He acknowledged having stolen $200 worth of the metal within a few weeks.

JOHN WANNAMAKER, President of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, and Rev. D. L. MOODY, of Chicago, last evening delivered addresses before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association.

The Camden Board of Education has ordered the school-house opposite the Court-house to be closed on Dec. 15—the day of WARE'S execution. Several hundred children attend the school, and it was not thought desirable that they should witness the execution.

The fourth lecture in the course before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, N. J., will be delivered this evening at Library Hall, by D. R. LOCKE, "Petroleum V. Nasby."

The ladies connected with the Broad-street Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J., will hold a fair in Library Hall, for three days and evenings, commencing this afternoon, the proceeds to be used in erecting a fence around the church.

[Advertisement.]

THE WONDER IS OVER.—We have seen the Grand Duke. He is human, is a blonde, has fair hair, blue eyes, and a fine peachy skin. He is not a bear, but is a good-looking young man. The *Phrenological Journal* will tell all about him in the next number. He is to have an examination with a chart at No. 389 Broadway, and his character will be written out in full. Here all the young ladies may see him as he is

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, in anticipation of the approaching advent of cold weather, has laid under contribution the animals of the frigid zone, and has collected a perfect museum of all the rare Furs which money can obtain for the manufacture of caps and collars. His selection of Furs is one of the most costly and beautiful in the City, and is worth seeing as well as worth wearing. Everybody should take a walk through KNOX'S Fur Emporium, if it be only for the pleasure of seeing how great a variety of Furs KNOX has succeeded in procuring for the comfort of his customers.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 21—*In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—H. P. Finlay, lady, 2 children, and 2 servants, Mrs. King and servant, Miss King, G. E. Marvine and lady, W. Watson and lady, Mrs. M. T. Van Brunt, Miss M. E. Taylor, H. M. Greene, J. F. Barelli, Capt. W. F. Ruxton, W. O. Jackson and lady, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. H. S. Welles, A. Baird, Miss M. Welles, C. S. Welles, J. O. Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, W. N. Harris, J. H. Harbeck and lady, E. C. Stanley and lady, E. L. Corning and son, L. Glockner, A. Saunders, W. Saunders, J. E. Nobles, Commander W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., Mrs. G. A. Fellows and 2 servants, Miss G. Fellows, Miss J. Fellows, H. Stanley, J. S. Harbeck, Mrs. S. M. Acker and servant, J. E. Devlin, lady and servant, Mrs. Sherwell, J. W. Merrill, lady and servant, Dr. G. A. Mursick, W. Lang, W. G. Fellows, A. McMaster, J. McMaster, W. T. Williams, G. Harvey, A. Fitzenhofer, R. Edwards, J. Beall, C. Stembach, lady, infant and nurse, C. L. Armois, J. C. Bergin, Mrs. C. J. Bergin, Miss E. Otterson, Miss R. Sharp, J. G. Copelin and lady, Miss E. R. Copelin, C. T. Bates, P. L. Foy, lady, infant and servant, Miss Chontean, C. E. Fuller, H. W. Williams, jr., H. Hinkle, Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, Miss E. Hinkle, H. Booth, E. Callman, lady, 3 children and 2 servants, J. Fahr, Austin Baldwin and lady, P. L. Ronalds, A. W. Davis, L. Trefouse, Dr. T. Buckler, J. B. Bond, Miss Bond, E. T. Holbrook, D. S. Schanck, A. Wood, P. Rice, J. Herzfeld, J. E. Todhunter, J. Hickling, lady, 2 children and servant, W. S. Merrill, Rev. M. S. Hazen, Brig.-Gen. J. G. Barnad, S. T. Smaltz, A. Rutten, S. Ostenberg, B. Sondheim, E. T. Walker and lady, Mrs. J. J. Walker, Dr. E. D. King and lady, A. F. Pierce, W. H. Owen, L. M. Helman and lady, J. May, H. Herrman, G. T. Ellis, J. Newton Sears, J. de Bugea, L. Castellot, J. Armstrong, S. D. Marsh and lady, Miss L. E. Warren, Master Warren, Miss E. A. Rowe, Miss F. A. Snfull, C. A. Reed, Mrs. Van Antwerp, Miss B. A. Leidy, J. S. Cleneay, C. B. Grubbe, Mrs. C. Grubbe, Miss L. Grubbe, Miss D. Grubbe, Rev. J. de Bruen and lady, H. Reynolds and lady, J. G. Hitchcock, H. D. Newcomb and lady, W. Underhill, G. A. Bennett, J. D. Perry and lady, J. W. Wescott, J. M. Wilson, F. P. Corbin, R. W. Corbin, H. A. O'Doherty, Mrs. B. Liddermann, Miss Wilnecker, E. B. Stimpson, W. D. Williams, lady and child, J. Zengier and lady, A. W. Crookston, J. Steiner, T. Remming, J. F. Dickie, J. B. Beall.

NOV. 21—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.*—Mr. Rattins, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Guerrero, Henri Serré, Mr. De Ruyter, Miss Annie Bliss, Mr. Guebbe, Mr. Blair, Mr. Quiros, Mr. Aguelles, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Dewey, Miss Lincoln, Miss Bowen, F. S. Goodenough, W. A. Goodenough, Mr. Hennings, Mrs. Hennings, Miss Hennings, Mr. Duparquier, Mrs. Blois, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Garcia, G. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Miss Day, R. Bailey, G. M. Bailey, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Warden, Mr. Chemidlin, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Nicolas and 3 children, Mr. Duchoschois Warcoteer, Mr. Patriani, Albert Memoyanski, Miss Frances Memoyanski, Achille Valot, Mrs. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. A. Bedian, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and infant, Mrs. Patrone, Mr. Bonryansum, Mr. Warbert, Mr. Justinez, Mr. Neopwitur, Mr. Fructueux, Mr. O. Turvud, Mr. Adelbert, Mr. Vincent, Maria Etienne, Mr. Bourgeois, Mr. Millan, Mr. Catte, Mr. and Mr. Wolfrour, Mrs. Schneider and child, Mr. and Mrs. Kling and child, Charles Burns, Mr. Goetz, Mrs. Gedos, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Gemaitre, Mr. Mourand, Mrs. Pierre Roy, son and infant, Romani Popot, Mr. Port, Mrs. Fay and nurse, Miss Anna Martha, Mr. and Mrs. Moncheron, Henry Hecker, Gabriel Wirt, Alphonse Wirt, J. Brattsch, Victor Goetz, Jos. Weber, Jos. Antoine, Gavallo Carlo, F. Berta, Samuel Berta, Giacomo Cattaneo, Antonio de Cardolo, Michel Kahn and child, Aaron Kahn, Isadore Baron, Mrs. Marie Gotz, Miss Fanny Kahn and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. M. Levy, Mrs. Henrietta Dreyfus and 2 children, Arrato Gusseppe, Jos. Chariot, Chas. Walter, Eugene Levi, Adam Birrett, Mrs. Flora Israel, Paul Levy, Mr. Gearboatre, Mr. Chartain, Mr. and Mrs. Rivere, Mrs. Pellardy, Louis Maivin, Chas. Mairin, Mr. and Mrs. Bourdin.

NOV. 21—*In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.*—Miss O'Keefe, Miss K. O'Keefe, Miss Mard, Miss Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. Spier, Capt. Speddon, Mrs. Finlay, 3 children and nurse, Mr. Geflowsky, Rev. E. Waarlass, infant and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Deuvall, N. H. McMunn, Mr. and Mrs. Borrell, J. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Griffinr, M. and Mrs. Griffiths, W. Mills, F. Taylor, Mrs. Egan and infant, Miss Taylor, Miss McCabe, Miss Duff, W. Willy, C. Kilsen, W. M. Iverson, A. Matthews, L. Matthews, Mr. Fore, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Miss Jones, Master Jones, R. Sanders, J. Brown, J. Tombs, S. Hague, Mrs. Dwight and child, Master C. Whittaker, W. Virtue, and 784 in the steerage.

In steam-ship North America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Paul Hocurelle and servant, Hon. John H. Slaughter, Henry Strong, Gaston Lepaz, Edward Quesada, Jas. McAlley, John Graham, John De Costa.

In steam-ship Manhattan, for Charleston.—Mrs. Walsh, H. Camps, Mrs. Satterly, A. Stickney, J. R. Stickney, A. H. Abrahams, T. D. Mulkey, and 2 in the steerage.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:40 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:55 | Sun sets....4:37 | Moon sets...2:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:50 | Gov. Island.4:39 | Hell Gate...6:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Silesia, N. G., Trautmann, Hamburg, &c., Kunhart & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Kindenyk (Ger.,) Schurian, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Isaac Hall (Ger.,) Colcord, Havre, Winchester & Towne; Lucy Frahels, Upton, Cienfuegos, Thompson & Hunter; P. A. Munch (Nor.,) Bernstein, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; May Stetson, Spates, Aspinwall, &c., Winchester & Towne.

Brigs Myrtle, (Br.,) Graham, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Maggie, (Br.,) Gray, Cork for orders, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Tubal Cain, Stone, Marseilles, James Henry; L. F. Munson, (new,) Munson, Cadiz, &c., F. Talbot & Co.

Schrs. Emma C. Rommell, Gardner, Charleston, Bently, Miller & Co.; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Mary Gray, Morgan, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Nov. 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 182 passengers to Chas. G. Franklyn. Nov. 17, lat. 47 51, lon. 42 27, passed steam-ship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool; 20th, 490 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Inman and a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, 404 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed an Anchor line steamer, bound E.; same day, 397 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Nov. 10 and Brest 11th, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Nov. 13, lat. 48 40, lon. 19 30, passed steam-ship St. Laurent, hence for Havre; 19th, lat. 42 12, lon. 63 35, passed bark Scotland, (of Halifax,) from Gottenburg, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogary, Liverpool, Nov. 11, and Queenstown, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 18, at 2 P. M., passed a German and a Guion steamer, bound E.; 19th, 10 A. M., passed a German steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship North America, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Oct. 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Nov. 2, Para 7th, and St. Thomas, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Calhoun, Crary, Guanape Islands, Peru, Aug. 17, with guano to American Guano Co.—vessel to Spofford Bros. & Co. Passed Cape Horn July 17, and crossed the Equator Oct. 18, in lon. 39; had no N. E. trades; had heavy N. W. gales from the lat. of Bermuda; Oct. 13, lat. 9, 19 S. lon. 34 30, spoke bark Amazon, from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, London and Isle of Wight 38 ds., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Has had strong westerly gales from lon. 15 to 50, and since fine weather.

Ship Vice Ammiraglia Tegethoff, (Aust.,) Dulcich, Newcastle, Eng., 58 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Ship Alex. Marshall, Gardener, Liverpool Oct. 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Abraham (Aust.,) Moreno, Glasgow 48 ds., with mdse., Wm. Nelson, Jr.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Eugenie, (Aust.,) Lenaz, Cork 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gracie, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bogart, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Aquidneck, from Baltimore, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the morning of Oct. 26.

Bark Blomidon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cowen, Bordeaux Sept. 24, H. J. Delbale & Co. Has had strong northerly gales to the Banks, and been 9 ds. from thence, with light easterly winds.

Brig Robin, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Douglass, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Nov. 17, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 30, passed schr. Charles Hodgdon, bound S.; 16th, lat. 36 30, lon. 73, had a gale from S. E. lasting 16 hours, during which lost jib, flying jib, &c.; at the same time John Jackson, seaman, aged thirty-six years, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.

Brig Angelia, Leighton, St. Johns, P. R., 18 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Nov. 16, lat. 34, lon. 75, had a gale from S. E., lasting 12 hours, during which lost and split sails; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Gazelle, (of Harrington, Me.,) Cole, Stockholm Oct. 13, via Fayal 38 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig San Juan, (of Gibraltar,) Morton, Para, 28 ds., with mdse. to G. Guimeraes—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Balear, (of Nassau,) Babra, San Blas, 20 ds., with cocoa-nuts to G. Wessels. Left no vessels.

Brig Rapid, (of Quebec,) Farnie, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Brig George S. Berry, Fossett, Fernandina 10 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. W. gales.

Schr. General Putnam, Jordan, St. Andrews, Central America, 22 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Jos. Eneas. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schr. Wm. R. Knighton, Knighton, for the coast in 3 ds., to load cocoa-nuts for New-York.

Schr. Enchantress, (of New-York,) Phillips, Savannah, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to J. Beers & Co.—vessel to Evan, Ball & Co.

Schr. Cora Nash, (of Buckport,) Coffin, Apalachicola 22 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson. Had strong N. W. and N. E. gales with heavy seas.

Schr. Z. Steelman, (of Absecom, N. J.,) Adams, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to J. W. Ewell & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ship Virgo, for Savannah.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; barks Charles F. Perry, from Algoa Bay; Lizzie Williams, from Leghorn; brigs Chillianwallah, from Buenos Ayres; Thomas Albert, from Guantanamo; George Gilchrist, from Georgetown, D. C.; T. Remick, from Baltimore; P. M. Tinker, from do.; schr. St. Croix, from Mobile.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 21.—Arr. brig Hunter, from Tampico, for New-York.

Sld. bark Damon, for New-York; brig Charles A. Hoard, for do.; schr. Chimo, for Bangor.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 21.—The steam-ship Hibernian, Capt. Watts, from Liverpool, Nov. 9, arr. at this port at 11.25 o'clock this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 20.—Arr. steam-ship America, Baltimore; ships Mayflower, Havre; Cynosure, Liverpool; Calliope, Antwerp; bark Roseta, Cienfuegos.

Cld.—Brig Mary P. Comery, Darien; schr. R. W. Godfrey, Baltimore.

Disaster.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 20.—The schr. Thomas J. Frazer, Plum master, 30 hrs. from Havana, for New-York, with fruit, arrived at noon, leaking, with four feet of water in her hold. She will caulk and proceed.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Neptune, Spence, from Liverpool, arr. 20th, reports having had the usual westerly gales; Nov. 1, off the tail of the Grand Bank, fell in with a water-logged ship, on her beams' ends, lumber-loaded, foremast standing; 7th, Thomas Calligan, seaman, fell overboard and was lost; has been off the port with a pilot on board since Friday; had one death on the passage. The N. brings 100 passengers.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 21.—The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, Capt Mirehouse, from New-York Nov. 11, arrived at this port at 9¾ o'clock this morning, and after landing mails and passengers proceeded for Liverpool.

The steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Green, of the Liverpool and Great Western Line, from New-York Nov. 8, for Liverpool, touched at this port last evening and proceeded.

Arr. steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) Nacmickan, from New-York, for Liverpool.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

ELMWOOD
COLLAR,
FOLDED EDGE.
PERFECT IMITATION OF LINEN.
BEST STYLE.
For Sale at All
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING-STORES.
AGENTS,
BARDWELL, CASTLE & CO.
NO. 83 LEONARD-ST.

STODART
PIANO-FORTES.

"The object of the piano-forte maker is still to combine delicacy and force. To this chief desideratum he seeks to add two others—purity, richness, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, and capacity of being well tuned, and of keeping in tune under all circumstances. All these qualities we have found united in a high degree in the instruments, Grand and Square, of the "Stodart" pattern, made by D. R. Stanford & Co. They have succeeded in producing an instrument which, for sustained solidity and purity of tone, seems to be something between an ordinary piano and the diapason of a grand organ."—*New-York Tribune, Oct. 11, 1871.*

THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS, NOW MADE FROM OUR THOROUGHLY-TESTED NEW 7¼-OCTAVE SCALE, ARE CONFIDENTLY OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, WHILE OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND LOWER THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

D. R. STANFORD & CO.,
684 BROADWAY, CORNER GREAT JONES-ST.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO.
Over 1,100,000 Dollars.
H. A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, V.-Pres't and Sec'y.

A BAD RUPTURE CURED

Dr. GREGORY—*Dear Sir:* After wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS, and using your celebrated HERNIA LOTION as directed, I am radically cured of a rupture of more than 25 years' standing. I speak with confidence, as I have not worn a truss for two years, and I do everything I ever could. My health is better now than any time during the past 20 years. Yours truly, E. S. ADAMS, 94 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

Mr. Adams (whose letter we publish above,) is one of our best citizens, and can be relied upon. Dr. GREGORY cures HERNIA without pain or danger, and which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets, 10 cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUG. GREGORY, M. D., No. 744 Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.—Choice Groceries, Teas, Flour, Fish &c., wholesale and retail. One price, cash only.

A NATIONAL
Thanksgiving
NUMBER.

We are publishing at extra expense and care a very attractive Thanksgiving number, sufficiently early to reach our readers in all parts of the Nation before the day of National Thanksgiving. Our illustrations, stories, editorials, &c., have been prepared to help make this National Holiday a genuine expression of a grateful people, therefore we shall print a large edition of this number of

Hearth and Home

OUT TO-MORROW,
than we ever issued before.

Fathers, take it HOME for wife and children.
Sons, MAIL it the the "OLD FOLKS AT HOME."
Mothers, gather the family in the early evening of THANKSGIVING DAY, before the games begin, and read our Thanksgiving Stories to the circle at HOME.
Daughters, visit in your neighborhood a poor and perhaps orphaned family, and cheer their desolate HOMES with our THANKSGIVING number.

We make a few selections of contents:

Love is the Whole,
A story for children.
By EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

My Grandmother's Garret,
By MISS M. R. OAKEY.

Sister Lockwood's Thanksgiving,
By ROSE TERRY.

The Conductor's Story,
By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

A Scorched Thanksgiving,
By EDWARD EGGLESTON,
A story suggested by the late Michigan Fire.

Recipes for Thanksgiving Dinner.

THE BABY SHOW.

Uncle Tim, who wished his young friends to send to him a photograph of the household pet, now presents their likenesses, saying: "As for THANKSGIVING PICTURES—well, the Baby Show's full of 'em. If a sweet little child face isn't a THANKSGIVING PICTURE, old Uncle would like to know what is."

Our Thanksgiving Number
Has a continuation of
THE HOOSIER SCHOOL-MASTER
By EDWARD EGGLESTON,
which has probably been more extensively copied than any serial ever published.

As you finish the reading of each of the foregoing attractive features, *Remember* that with the new volume, (beginning with January, 1872,)

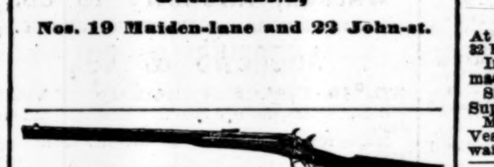
JEAN INGELOW,
the greatest of our women poets since the death of Mrs. Browning, begins her first novel in

Hearth and Home.

All who subscribe NOW (during November,) will get all the past chapters of the story of "The Hoosier School-master," and all the Remaining Numbers of HEARTH AND HOME for this year, and all of the 52 splendid numbers of HEARTH AND HOME for 1872, *at a single subscription price*, viz., $3. SINGLE COPIES EIGHT CENTS. For sale everywhere by NEWSMEN.

ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

BRONZE MANTEL-PIECES,
CARD-RECEIVERS,
AND
CHOICE FANCY GOODS.
A SPECIALTY OF
WALTHAM WATCHES.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
Nos. 19 Maiden-lane and 22 John-st.



E. REMINGTON & SONS'
MILITARY AND SPORTING
ARMS.

The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.

ARMORY,
ILION, N. Y.

SALES-ROOMS,
NO. 193 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $20,000,000
" in the United States, 3,000,000
45 William St.

STERLING
SILVER.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,
Make a Specialty of the
Gorham Manufacturing
Company's
Sterling Silver-Ware.

Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.

An unusually attractive assortment of novelties in Fancy Silver, cased for Wedding Gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The Gorham Company manufacture on an unparalleled scale, employing on Sterling Silver-Ware alone over Three Hundred skilled hands, the most accomplished talent in Designing, and the best Labor-Saving Machinery, enabling them to produce works of the highest character, at prices unapproached by any competition.

This Company use only
British Sterling $\frac{925}{1000}$.

LINEN
Handkerchiefs,
MERINO AND SILK
Under-Wear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts, Collars,
Cuffs, Drawers,
Robes de Chambre,
House Coats,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Elegant Neck Wear
FROM
LONDON, PARIS,
AND OUR OWN
WORKROOMS.
Union Adams & Co.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,

At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 East 14th-st.

Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted.

Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces.

MARSH & CO. will continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.
NO. 751 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NOVELLO'S EDITION OF OPERAS.

$1 each. Complete vocal scores, with pianoforte accompaniment, Italian and English words; carefully edited by Natalia Macfarren; paper covers, price $1; resplendently bound in scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $2. The following are now ready: Beethoven's Fidelio, (with the two great overtures;) Auber's Fra Diavolo, Mozart's Don Giovanni and Le Nozze di Figaro, (the only cheap editions containing all the recitatives;) Bellini's Norma, Verdi's Il Trovatore and Rigoletto, Donizetti's Lucia and Lucrezia, Rossini's Il Barbiere, (the only cheap edition containing all the recitatives;) and Weber's Oberon. To be continued monthly.

ASK FOR NOVELLO'S EDITION. "THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST CORRECT."
NO. 751 BROADWAY.

NOVELLO'S EDITION OF ORATORIOS.

Price, 50c. each. Messiah, Israel in Egypt, Judas, Creation, Mendelssohn's Elijah and Athalie, and Bach's Passion Music, price, each $1; Handel's Samson, Jephtha, &c., Mendelssohn's St. Paul and Hymn of Praise, (complete;) Mozart's Twelfth Mass, &c., 75c.; Handel's Acis and Galatea, Rossini's Stabat Mater, &c., 60c. Many other popular works at the same low prices.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.
NO. 751 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
Choice Solitaire
and matched Stones
of extra fine quality.
A very large assortment of mounted and unmounted Stones.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 135 Broadway,
Branch Office, No. 586 6th-av.

The Officers and Directors invite the attention of the public to the following Certificate of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st November, 1871.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1871.

Having, at the request of the officers, made an examination of the affairs of the Home Insurance Company, of New-York, I find that that Company had, on the 1st day of November, 1871, of well-invested and available assets,

$4,813,560 94.

LIABILITIES WERE:

Chicago Losses, deducting amount reinsured....	$2,139,213 00
Other Liabilities............	291,326 79
	$2,430,539 79
Amount required to reinsure all Outstanding Risks....................	1,375,000 00
	$3,805,539 79

Amount of Assets over all Liabilities, except capital,

$1,008,021 15.

The Capital Stock of the Company is

$2,500,000.

THE OFFICERS HAVE THIS DAY BEEN DIRECTED TO REQUIRE THE STOCKHOLDERS TO PAY UP THE DEFICIENCY, OR SIXTY PER CENT. OF SAID CAPITAL STOCK WITHIN FORTY DAYS.

THE PRESENT ASSETS AND THE PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY REPAIRMENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY ARE QUITE SUFFICIENT, IN THE OPINION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, TO JUSTIFY THE CONTINUANCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

GEO. W. MILLER, Superintendent.

E
V
EVANS'
N
S'

EVANS'
PRICES
FOR THE
BEST
MADE
WINTER
CLOTHING
IN NEW-YORK.

OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver, $15.
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver, $16.
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor Beaver, $19.
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla Beaver—Fast Color, $20.
OVERCOATS—French Edredon, Blue and Gold, Mixed, $21.
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis' Goods, $22.
OVERCOATS—Elbeuf Castor, Indigo Blue, $24.
OVERCOATS—Fine French Ratine, all colors, $27.
OVERCOATS—Germania Himalaya, $28.
OVERCOATS—Prussian "Eskimo—Finest Imp., $30.
OVERCOATS—Prussian Chinchilla, Finest Imp., $30.
Our New Style Cape Overcoats in Great Variety.
REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch, $8.
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla, $12.
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow, $13.
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver, $15.
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla, Fast Color, $18.
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo, $23.
WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch, $13.
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere, $16.
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cassimere, $18.
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $19 50, $22, $23 to $31.
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin, $22.
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver, $30.
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver, $35.
Dress Suits of Finest Goods Imported.
PANTS—Fine Cassimere, Fashionable Stripes, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Beavers, &c., in great variety. Prices that beat the Markets.
EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.
Spanish and German spoken.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE THE CHEAPEST, BECAUSE THEY SURPASS ALL OTHERS IN
TONE, FINISH, AND DURABILITY.
WAREROOMS, NO. 25 EAST 14TH-ST.

SARATOGA
Geyser Spring Water.
GENERAL DEPOT, NO. 42 MURRAY-ST.

Traphagen Hunter & Co.
The
Popular One Price Clothiers.
Nos. 398, 400 & 402, Bowery, N.Y.
Above 4th St.
Gents & Childrens Clothing.